The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

CHEATHAM NOMINATED

Sketch of the Life of the New Recorder of Deeds.

BORN A SLAVE IN GRANVILLE COUNTY

A GRANVILLE DEMOCRAT SAYS HE WAS BORN A GENTLEMAN.

Solicitor Bernard Receives Assurance of Succeeding District Attorney Aycock—Tourgee Gets a Consulate.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., May 11.—The nomination of Henry Plummer Cheatham was sent to the Senate today. No talk of opposition to his confirmation is heard. If made, however, it will be futile.

Henry Plummer Cheatham was born a slave in Granville county, N. C., December 2, 1857. He belonged to the well-known Cheatham family of that county of the State and the family always regarded him with particular favor. He attended private schools when a boy and at the age of 18 entered the normal department of Shaw University, of Raleigh. Three years later, he entered the collegiate department, graduating in 1882, with the degree of A. B. His college later conferred upon him the degree of A. M. Until 1885 he was principal of the Plymouth State Normal school. Then he was elected register of deeds of Vance county, holding this office until he was elected to the Fifty-first Congress. He was re-elected to the Fifty-second Congress. No man of his race has attained more popularity, both in private and public life. He enjoys in a marked degree the respect of both races. He is wonderfully equipoised. Public preferment has not distubed it. It is said of him by a Granville Democrat that he "was born a gentleman." While in Congress here he saved some money and advisedly invested it in Washington real estate. It can be said of him what can be said of very few ex-Congressmen—he has an income. It is believed that he will make an ideal District officer, and that he will quickly and effectually redeem the Recordership of Deeds from the scandal and disreputable management of the present incumbent.

Solicitor Bernard returns home tonight with the comfortable assurance of succeeding District Attorney Aycock.

Col. Council Wooten, of Lenoir, is here for a few days.

State Senator Marshall leaves tonight. He never realized until his visit here, he says, how fortunate the Eighth district and State is in having two such men as Senator Prichard and Representative Linney in Washington. They do what they promise to do, and it is done quickly and pleasanly, he says.

Among the Consular appointments today is the name of Albion Tourgee, who for many years lived at Greensboro. He is appointed Consul to Bordeaux.

Speaking of Cheatham's confirmation tonight, Senator Prithard said that he apprehended not the slightest opposition. A number of Democratic Senators congratulated the Senator today on the appointment. Among them was Senator Faulkner, a member of the District Committee.

GIRL ESCAPED.

Foster Mother Lost Her Life Trying to Prevent an Elopement.

Cumberland, Md., May 11.—Mrs. Mary Hadra, proprietress of Hadra's restaurant and a leading member of the Woman's Relief Corps, G. A. R., was struck by a Cumberland and Pennsylvania train yesterday while trying to intercept her adopted daughter, Fiora, who was on the train, having run away from home to get married. Her son, George Hadra, who is a Baltimore and Ohio fireman, followed right after the passenger train with his engine and was startled to find his mother lying stunned on the track. Her leg was broken near the ankle, her body badly bruised and there were ugly cuts over the eye and on the back of the head. She was 54 years old and her condition is serious. The girl escaped.

SOUGHT LIBERTY IN DEATH.

Desperate Leap of a Man Convicted of Forgery.

Baltimore, Md., May 11.—John A. Coler, of Glencoe, Pa., who was yesterday sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary at Cumberland for false pretenses and forgery and who attempted suicide in the jail at Cumberland, where he was taken to await transportation to prison, made a desperate leap from a Baltimore and Ohio train near Elkridge Landing, this morning, and will probably die. He is now in a critical condition and at the Maryland University Hospital, with a fractured skull, concussion of the brain and internal injuries. He swore at his trial yesterday that he had never been in prison and it was proved later that he had served several terms. For adding perjury to his other crimes the Judge gave him a heavy sentence. As soon as it was pronounced he swore he would die before he would go to the penitentiary. He attempted suicide in jail and at 2 o'clock this morning left Cumberland in charge of Deputy Sheriff Sanders. The deputy had him handcuffed with a chain attached to the hand-cuffs. The two occupied seats in the smoking car. At about 7:30 o'clock this morning the prisoner was allowed to enter the toilet room. When he came out he struck the deputy in the abdomen with his manacled hands. The deputy was knocked down and the chain fell from his hand. Quick as a flash Coler slammed the door of the toilet room and bolted it on the inside. Before it could be opened he raised the window and launched himself head foremost to the ground. The train was going at a rapid rate; he struck on his head, turning a series of somersaults into the ditch beside the track. The train was stopped and backed to where he was found lying senseless. He was placed on a cot in the baggage coach and brought to the city.

CUBANS FORCE THE FIGHTING.

Spanish Cavalry Caught in a Very Close Place.

Havana, May 11.—A letter has been received here from Gen. Ducassa. He reports that on the outskirts of Pinar del Rio city, he encountered a large force of Spanish cavalry and a running fight of several hours duration ensued. The Spanish retreated toward the forts. A part of Ducassa's force got between them and the forts and a most determined fight followed. The Spanish cavalry charged again and again upon the insurgents, but they were well posted and the Spanish could not make any headway. The Spanish were cooped up in a depression between hills and were exposed to a most galling at from the insurgents. The firing attracted the attention of Pinar del Rio city and five hundred Spanish were sent to the rescue. These attacked the smallest band of insurgents and opened a way for the imperilled Spanish to escape. Notwithstanding the Spanish forces greatly outnumbered the Cubans, they did not offer to renew the fight, but retreated in hot haste. It is said that their loss is one hundred or more. Large quantities of arms and sixty-five dead were found on the field.

Gen. Weyler is reported to have had a narrow escape in the western part of the island recently. When leaving San Juan, with a smaller escort than usual, a Cuban squadron of cavalry attacked them and nothing but fleet horses saved them. It is said that Weyler had a half hour's ride for life, and that he was very much chagrined at this incident on account of his report of pacification of that province.

HAVEMEYER'S MILLIONS.

Made Lots of Money, but Spent it Lavishly.

New York, May 11.—A great surprise is in store for those who have placed enormous estimates upon the wealth of the late Theo. Havemeyer. At his death he was generally reputed to be one of the few very rich men in the community whose investments could be realized upon without sacrifice. His close connection with the sugar trust and his opportunities for controlling the fluctuations in that stock have caused even conservative opinion to estimate his estate as worth not less than $10,000,000 and possibly as much as $20,000,000. It is now stated on the best of authority that the entire value of the estate will not reach $4,000,000. The main reason for such a difference between fact and fancy lies in the fact that while Mr. Havemeyer was unquestionably turning over vast sums of money, he was the last man in the world to hoard any of it. To him money was a means, not an end. As it came it found instant and generous use. His bountiful style of living, his elaborate establishments in New York, Newport and Mahwah, N. H., his stables of horses, his herds of cattle, his dogs, his devotion to all forms of sport, in themselves required a lavish outlay. But besides all these, Mr. Havemeyer had a family of nine children, six of whom were married, to whom he was devotedly attached and whom he assisted to live in nearly the same extravagance as himself. To each of his four married daughters and two married sons, he gave a beautiful country residence, and the means to keep them up.

Prospect for a Bike Race.

New York, May 11.—It now looks certain that Cooper will force Bald into a match and it is not improbable that the contest will take place at Manhattan Beach track. About two weeks ago Cooper followed Bald to Louisville, where the latter was training, but Bald declared that he had an engagement to ride at Boston on Decoration Day. Then came the news that Bald would ride at the Quill Club meet at Manhattan Beach May 22, and as soon as Cooper heard of it he telegraphed for entry blanks. If Cooper cares to take the trip from Louisville to New York he will probably get his match, as the Quill Club will undoubtedly accommodate the two cracks with special inducements.

Shipment of Gold Today.

New York, May 11.—It was announced today that the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston, would export $500,000 in gold tomorrow. This is the first order of the present week, but it is thought that other engagements will be made before Saturday.

MORRILL ON HIS METTLE

Vigorously Attacks Morgan's Resolution on War in Cuba.

VIEWS ON MODERN MONROE DOCTRINE

FORAKER THINKS TIME SHOULD BE TAKEN FOR CONSIDERATION.

The House Gets Into a Civil Service Discussion While Considering an Appropriation Bill—Cleveland Attacked for Stupidity.

Washington, May 11.—The Cuban question had another eventful day in the Senate. Mr. Morgan's resolution to recognize the Cubans as belligerents was taken up as soon as the routine business was out of the way. The venerable Father of the Senate, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, opened the discussion and debated the question with vigor. He said the purpose of all the Cuban resolutions, including that of Mr. Morgan, was to wrest the jurisdiction hitherto held and exercised only by the executive branch of the Government, in recognizing the belligerent rights of the independence of nations, and thus to exercise the power by Congress in regard to Cuba. Were we now to recognize the Cuban revolters as belligerents, the legitimate Government would at once be released from responsibility for damages which American citizens may suffer from any future acts or misdeeds of the revolters. The revolters are not entitled to recognition when the executive, legislative and judicial functions are only documentary and migratory. The fact that the present administration was retaining General Lee at Havana was some proof, the Senator said, that good work is being done there now, and this, supplemented by the inquiries of a competent special commissioner would give the President better information than that derived from the sudden inspiration of any Cuban annexationists in America. "Let the President have some opportunity to exercise the functions and assume the responsibilities of his great office," said Mr. Morrill.

The Senator reviewed the thirty-odd resolutions dealing with Cuba which had been introduced. The Senator from the great peace-loving State of Pennsylvania (Cameron) had reported a resolution which, had Festus been present, would have led him to exclaim in loud voice: "Paul, thou art beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad." Other resolutions, the Senator said, did not mince matters, but proposed to let slip the dogs of war at once. The Senator held that Spain, vexed by filibusters and by the stalwart sympathizers, would construe a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba as equivalent to a declaration of war. For himself he hoped for the early and complete independence of the island; and when the time was ripe, independence would come, war or no war. But he was wholly opposed to the annexation of Cuba, as it meant the admission of Cuba as a State equal in power to New York. Mr. Morrill turned his attention to the "new botched version of the Monroe doctrine, with all its apocryphal additions by our intrepid jingoists." The new version, he said, sought to make the United States the "unasked guardian and fighting champion of all the American republics, big and little." The Senator compared the pacific utterances of Washington with this "flatulent exaggeration of the Monroe doctrine." If it was to be an established policy then it was time to create an army and navy which will eclipse any that might be brought against them, to pile up the taxes to sustain a huge military establishment and to supplant the schoolmaster with the soldier.

Mr. Morrill referred to the belligerent war-whoops of certain statesmen who seemd to want war at any cost.

It was a marvelous piece of dispassionate declamation for a man of nearly 90 years of age. At its conclusion, Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, rose to a question of privilege. He said criticism had appeared in the west relative to his positon on Senate commttees and intimating that it was due to some understanding with Republican Senators. He had had no conference with Democratic or Republican Senators as to when he would be assigned on committees.

Consideration of the Cuban resolution was resumed and Mr. Foraker of Ohio, who had just entered the committee on Foreign Relations, spoke briefly by the desirability of careful inquiry by that committee. There was no purpose, he said, to trifle with the resolution, and he urged Mr. Morgan to allow it to be referred.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska, asked what more could be learned.

Mr. Foraker responded that a question existed as to the facts. The subject divided itself, he said, under three heads: First, what are the facts? second, what is the law applicable to the facts? third, what is the policy which we are to assume under this condition of law and facts?

Mr. Foraker said he had read some of the evidence in the possession of the State department, and he felt that it should be examined carefully before action was taken. This led Mr. Allen to a warm criticism of the "premeditated purpose of the State department to keep the Senate in ignorance." Fortunately, however, the world knew the facts as to the Spanish cruelties. If delay was to be the policy of the administration, said he, then it was a cowardly policy for any administration to adopt.

Mr. Foraker disclaimed having said anything to warrant a statement that the executive or the State department withheld information from the Senate or desired delay.

Mr. Allen asked if Mr. Foraker dismissed the inquiries of the former administration as incompetent.

The Ohio Senator answered that information now available at the State department dealt with the present status of affairs, and there was every purpose, he believed, to place this at the disposition of the Senate. The administration has been in only sixty days, said Mr. Lodge. When it came in it found many Americans imprisoned. That wrong has been cured and Americans have been released. Every new administration was confronted with numerous problems and Cuba was one of the most serious when this administration entered into power. On the release of American citizens there was no hesitation, and this accomplished, consideration was being given to the general policy. The Senator added that in his belief if the information of the State department was laid before the country there would be no question as to the rightful course to take.

The Cuban resolution was laid aside to permit the conference report on the Indian appopriation bill to be considered.

With the exception of one Senate amendment, the conference report was agreed to. After a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

HOUSE.

The House of Representatives continued the executive day of yesterday when it met today and took up the subject of forest reservations again.

Mr. Underwood of Alabama spoke briefly and was followed by Mr. Ellis of Oregon, both of whom advocated the restoration of the reservations made by President Cleveland to the people.

Mr. Castle of California proposed an amendment by which any settler whose lands might be included in a forest reservation might apply to the secretary of the interior for an approval of his lands, the secretary to include the amount of the appraisal in the estimates for his department if the settler accepted the appraisal within six months.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois deplored the practice of including general legislation in appropriation bills. He had no doubt that President Cleveland's action had been somewhat ill-advised, but opposed the Senate amendment which would put it out of the power of any President in a generation to include any of the 20,000,000 acres in a reservation.

Mr. Hartman of Montana declared that by the reservation order 15,000 citizens of South Dakota had been deprived of the right to maintain school districts or municipal governments. He wanted the order annulled absolutely.

Mr. Lacey remarked that Mr. Hartman assumed that President McKinley would repeal the mistakes of President Clevland.

"I don't think there is another man on the face of the earth such a blunderhead that he could make one thousandth part of the mistakes made by President Clevland," retorted Mr. Hartman. "I did support President McKinley, but thank God he is an American President, the first one we have had in four years."

An amendment offered by Mr. Shafroth of Colorado to enable the President to include any of the lands in the reservations in future reservations with proper protection to the settlers, was lost.

Mr. Lacey withdrew the amendment proposed by him yesterday. Other pending amendments were withdrawn and the House voted 100 to 39 to nonconcur in the Senate amendments with the understanding that instructions be made to the conferees later.

The Senate amendments providing that the mineral land commissioners be appointed by the President "with the advice and consent of the Senate," was opposed by Mr. Dockery, who asserted that its only effect was to take the officials out of the classified service. He taunted the Republicans at repudiating their platform declaration in favor of civil service reform.

Mr. Cannon replied that such officials could be best selected by the President. Only clerical positions, in his opinion, should be included in the classified service, and those who sought to include other positions desired to break down the system.

"In view of this assault on the civil service law," Mr. Dockery concluded, "I call upon the chairman of the committee on Civil Service Reform (Mr. Brosius) to give the views of his party." Mr. Brosius did not respond. It was contended by Mr. Lacey that the twelve commissioners were Democrats appointed by Mr. Cleveland who endeavored by his order to continue them in office. Mr. McRae of Arkansas replied that one member of each of the four boards was a Republican.

The House concurred in the amendment.

Mr. Cannon offered an amendment to make available $2,563,333 for improvement of the Mississippi River, in the fiscal year 1897-'98, of which $500,000 should be deducted from the appropriation of 1898-'99. The effect of the amendment was to expend half a million a year before it would otherwise be available, and it was agreed to.

After disposing of the Senate amendments and ordering a further conference the House adjourned until Thursday.

Fatal Fall Between Cars.

Special to The Tribune.

Asheville, N. C., May 11.—A. S. Lipscombe, of Bryson City, a brakeman on the Southern Railway, last night fell between two cars of a south-bound freight train near Saluda and was instantly killed. He was in the act of putting on brakes when the brake rod broke, resulting in a fatal fall. Lipscombe was of a well known family, and was prominent in railroad circles.

W. A. H.

Offer of the Powers.

Washington, May 11.—The collective note of the powers offering to arrange an armistice and conclude peace between Greece and Turkey was presented to M. Skouloudjis, Minister of Foreign Affairs, by the Russian Minister, M. Onon.

COLLEGE BOYS ON A TEAR

Very Unique Celebration of a Base Ball Victory.

OPENLY DEFIED OFFICERS OF THE LAW

BROKE INTO AN ARMORY AND APPROPRIATED AMMUNITION.

Fifteen Ringleaders Expelled From the School—Of Course the Boys are Very Indignant—Many Heads Bandaged.

Sharon, Pa., May 11.—Fifteen students of Grove City College, one of the largest schools in Western Pennsylvania, were expelled today by the college faculty for riotous conduct which they indulged in at that place last night. The matter has stirred up great excitement and the students are indignant and will enter protests. The trouble arose over a game of baseball which was played last Saturday between the Washington and Jefferson college teams and the Grove City college nine. The greatest excitement prevailed during the game, and when Grove City won out, the students were wild with enthusiasm. It had been arranged that they celebrate their victory and they accordingly met in the campus late last night. Securing all the tin horns and almost anything that would make a noise, they paraded the usually quiet streets of the town, making night hideous with their yells and noise. This was not sufficient, however, for they secured axes with which to break into the armory. A number of the students smashed the doors down and raided the ammunition chests. Here were stored some 2,000 blank cartidges and five hundred pounds of powder. All this they took and renewed their celebration. During the explosion of a quantity of the powder several students sustained serious burns about the face.

By this time the entire town was aroused. Constable Leech swore in several deputies and made a raid on the students. The officers were repulsed and several of them had broken heads. The students them assembled near the campus and dared the officers. Constable Leech secured several more citizens and again assailed the students, but they did not move from their positions. The officers succeeded in arresting one student.

Four of the young men were detailed to release the prisoner. They made a break at a dead run into the little crowd of officers and dashing the prisoner from an officer, fairly dragged him back to their stronghold. The officers finally threatened to use their revolvers if the students did not return to their rooms. They refused to go, but the revolvers were not used. With renewed energy the students were again assailed by the officers, but the latter were beaten back. The students held their position for over two hours while the officers debated as to the best course to pursue. It was suggested that the militia be called out, but the students finally dispersed to the college. This morning the faculty held a meeting and obtained the names of fifteen of the ring leaders, who were expelled. Further trouble is imminent, as the expelled students are indignant. There are over a dozen students and officers who have their heads tied up as a result of the fight.

THE TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Secretary Gage Recommends a Rate of 90 Cents to the Senate.

Washington, D. C., May 11.—In reply to a Senate resolution as to the effect of the present rate of internal revenue tax on distilled spirits, the collection of revenue, etc., Secretary Gage today replied that according to the tables of previous years the highest revenue rate would be 70 cents per gallon. He recommended a rate of 90 cents, and if the reduction be made, a return to the bonded period of three years.

Among other changes he recommends is that a special tax of not less than $500 or more than $1,000 per annum be imposed on the industry of distilling to be determined by the capacity of the distillery; that only stills having a capacity of twenty gallons or more shall be entitled to registry and permitted to operate.

The secretary says the present rate of tax has had the effect of greatly increasing illicit distilling.

Baroness De Hirsch the Donor.

Paris, France, May 11.—It is announced that Baroness de Hirsch is the anonymous donor of the £37,500 ($187,500) received by the committee of the Charity Bazaar, the scene of the terrible fire of Tuesday last. This sum, together with the proceeds of the first day's sale, 45,000 francs ($9,000), equals the exact receipts of the bazaar in 1896, thus enabling the committee to distribute its funds to charitable purposes as before.

The Baroness, it is said, made this gift in order to commemorate the anniversary of the death of her husband, which occurred April 21, 1896.

Destitution in Thessaly.

London, May 11.—Now that hostilities are virtually over attention is called to the immesnse number of innocent victims of the war. The destitution in Thessaly is especially terrible. Almost the entire population of 350,000 persons have fled to the western mountains where their sufferings from famine and exposure are harrowing. The villagers at Almyro are clamoring for food and there are distressing scenes in the vicinity of Arta among the peasantry, whom the retreating Greeks compelled to abandon their homes in Epirus.

GREEK DISORGANZATION.

Scant Provision Made for Feeding the Troops.

London, May 11.—Mailed dispatches from English reporters continue to unfold the story of disorganization and neglect in the Greek army. The correspondent of the Daily Mail, writing frim Arta under date of April 25, relates that the sixth regiment when at Philippiada, received at an early hour on the morning of April 23d, bread and water for the breakfast of its men. Afterwards, the regiment marched by easy stages to the vicinity of Pentepigadia, arriving at 6 o'clock in the evening. No provisions of any kind arrived that night. Next morning the men still had nothing to eat, but they were ordered to march back to Philippiada. The poor fellows began the retreat, but many were unable to keep in the ranks and the roadsides were lined with hundreds who had sunk exhausted from hunger and fatigue. The Turks who were only a few miles behind could, if they had advanced, have annihilated them. There were no supplies at Phillipiada, and when the writer left on the afternoon of April 24th, the regiment was still unfed. Upon reaching Arta, the writer saw a similar condition of affairs. A crowd of soldiers on the main street almost mad by hunger attacked a provision store, the doors of which they battered down with their rifles. There followed a wild rush to secure food. A colonel rode up and tried to disperse the men. He was surrounded in a moment by the starving mob, who, regardless of discipline, seized his reins and stirrups and clamored for bread. Elsewhere the writer saw 200 soldiers fighting to obtain from a bag of tobacco in the street a portion to appease their hunger.

Col. Manos, commander-in-chief of the Eastern army, finally arrived, and was appealed to to maintain order.

TROUBLE BREWING FOR HAWAII.

Japanese Cruiser Sailing for Honolulu With Serious Intentions.

Honolulu, May 11.—There is a feeling of apprehension here owing to advices from Japan by the steamer China. The first disquieting news was the announcement that the Japanese cruiser Naniwa was on the way to Honolulu Far more important, however, is the fact that she bears Special Commissioner Akeyawra, who will investigate immigration matters and prefer a claim against Hawaii for $100,000 for the alleged illegal refusal of the Hawaiian government to land the Japanese immigrants who came here by the steamer Shinshu Maru. That the special commissioner may be on a more serious mission is feared from the fact that three of the Japanese who were not permitted to land are on board the cruiser and the report was current in Yokohama before the China left that the cruiser will attempt to land them to make a test case.

THE BASE BALL DIAMOND.

Three Games Played—Rain Prevented the Others of the Big League.

Chicago, May 11.—The Colts made a great rally in the ninth today and ewere favored by some bad playing by the Reds, but they could not close the gap. Score:

	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	—5	8	4
Cincinnati	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	—6	11	3

Batteries: Denser and Kittridge, Dwyer and Pietz.

Pittsburg's First Shut Out.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 11.—Pittsburg received its first shut-out of the season today. Score:

	R	H	E
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	7	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2	4	0

Batteries: Hawley and Merritt; Lewis and Bergin.

Very One-Sided.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 11.—Cleveland won from Brooklyn today in a one-sided game. Score:

	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	*	—7	15	1
Mrooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	1

Batteries; Zimmer and Cuppy; Grim and Payne.

Senators Lose to the Baltimores.

Washington, May 11.—Bucked against the hoodoo that persistently and perennially hovers over National Park on ladies' day, with unlucky Mercer in the box, the Senators lost to the Baltimores today. Score:

	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3	7	6
Baltimore	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—6	9	2

Batteries: Farrell and Mercer; Clarke and Corbett.

Testing a Millionaire's Will.

New York, May 11.—Testimony was taken by the surrogate today in the contest of the will of the publisher, William Ivison. Mr. Ivison left most of his estate of a million to his nephew David B. Ivison, and the will is contested by his brother, Edward Ivison, of California, and a nephew and niece. Payson C. Hoyt, who was proprietor of the Victoria Hotel when Ivison lived there, testified that Ivison was very regular in his habits. He used to go out each morning for the newspapers, because they cost a cent extra at the hotel stands. He had seen Ivison clipping coupons from his bonds, and the conversation turned to securities. Ivison said that he wished he could take his securities with him when he died. Ivison was known to be very frugal about money. The witness asked him one day how he came to spend so much money in diamonds for his wife, and Ivison replied that he could consider such expenditures as investments, because if his wife died first he could sell the diamonds again.

Cuban Demonstration Next Sunday.

Washington, May 11.—The Cuban demonstration in this city Sunday promises to be the most interesting pubic gathering that has assembled here since the late war. Committees are at work in all directions. Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, will preside, and several other Senators will be among the speakers. It is expected that General Sanguilly and other prominent Cubans from New York will be pesent.

ABOUT THOSE AIR SHIPS

WEATHER CHIEF MOORE SAYS THEY ARE KITES.

Imagination Did the Rest—People Have Been Constructing Great Kites, According to the Plans Recently Published by the Government.

Prof. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, is confident that he can explain the stories of mysterious airships which have created such widespread interest recently. He tells the Washington Post that:

"They are kites—that is to say, kites of the new-fangled cellular pattern, which people all over the country have been making after the plans published not long ago by the weather bureau. The utmost interest has been exhibited by newspaper accounts of these kites, and many persons in various cities, provided with plans, have gone to work to manufacture them for purposes of amusement. This we know to be a fact. Incidentally, it often happens that the kites escape, and under such conditions they will float at a great height for a long time, traveling in some cases for a surprising distance. Commonly they are large affairs, ten feet or more in length. Attach three or four lanterns to one of them, and as seen at night, making allowance for exaggeration by the imagination, the contrivance corresponds reasonably well to the descriptions printed. There is no doubt whatever that the so-called airship seen floating near Washington the other day was a kite which got away from our experts near Arlington on that same day."

During the present week Mr. A. Lawrence Rotch of Boston has been in Washington partly for the purpose of gathering certain data about kites—a subject in which he is much interested. Mr. Rotch is a scientific institution all by himself. He is a man of some wealth, a part of which he has devoted to the maintenance of an observatory at Blue Hills, near the modern Athens. Meteorology is his fad, and to that branch of science he has made very important contributions. What he doesn't know about clouds is scarcely worth knowing and his observatory is stocked with sixty or seventy different kinds of kites, which he has been using for the purpose of studying the higher levels of the atmosphere.

This is a wonderful and unexplained region. Nobody knows much about it in fact, though balloonists have made a few scattering observations. It is full of all sorts of things that would be very useful to mankind if the facts respecting them could be ascertained. For instance, nobody has any definite idea as to the condition under which electricity is stored in the air at those high altitudes. How much moisture exists there in suspension; how fast are the wind currents, and what is the temperature? These are questions which have to do directly with the phenomena of storms. It is with a view to their solution that the weather bureau recently has been studying the kite problem so diligently. The kites are intended to carry self-recording meteorological instruments aloft.

Chief Moore declares that this region of the upper atmosphere is a far more inviting field of exploration than that of the Arctic. To find the north pole would be of small practical advantage to the human race, whereas the acquisition of knowledge respecting the higher air levels would be of incalculable benefit. Most important, such data would render it possible to foretell the weather with much greater accuracy. There is urgent need for knowing the conditions of the atmosphere in the higher strata, where the forces in action have full scope and their efforts are unmodified by such disturbing influences as exists near the surface. Mr. Rotch has already done much valuable work in this direction, securing records of wind velocity, temperature, pressure, and moisture contents of the air up to nearly 4,000 feet by means of kites.

In order to procure such information, observing stations have been maintained on lofty mountain summits, and many perilous balloon voyages have been made with the express object of securing accurate measurements of atmospheric conditions at all elevations. Some use has been made of captive balloons, and within a few years remarkable results have been obtained in Europe by the use of free balloons of small size equipped with automatic instruments. Having no load of ballast to carry, these balloons when set free shoot upward with great velocity and attain very lofty elevations, whereupon, losing lifting force by reason of the expansion and overflow of gas incident to the great diminution of pressure in the rarified strata of air, the partially inflated bag falls to the earth after a comparatively short journey. A notice attached to the balloons offers to the finder a reward for its safe return.

Prof. Moore has exercised his inventive faculty by devising a little machine which some day may be so far developed as to be of practical usefulness for high-level observations. He got the hint from a toy that is known as a "soaring top." The toy is a disk of thin metal or cardboard, so cut as to make it resemble nothing so much as one of those small fan-wheels which are commonly seen on electric fans. At the center is a small axle, and a suitable holder is provided. When the disk is caused to revolve at a high rate of speed by the unwinding of a spring from the axle, as in spinning a top, it rises out of the holder and soars to a considerable heigth in the air. Such a contrivance, on the proper scale, started at a high velocity from the earth, would be capable of attaining a great altitude, carrying automatic instruments with it. Possibly it might be made to carry its own motor apparatus.

The form of kites used by the American boy is very primitive compared with the kites of China and Japan. Yet the latter are feeble and unsatisfactory affairs when contrasted with the scientific kites produced during the last few years. It is realized now that the construction and flying of kites ought to be regarded as an engineering problem. It is simply a question of stresses and strains, of the strength and resistance of materials, and of the operations and equilibrium of certain well-defined forces. The position a kite takes when poised in mid-air is the result of a condition of equilibrium of five different and wholly independent forces. These are: First, the pressure of the wind on the kite surface; second, the attraction of gravity for the kite; third, the restraining pull of the line; fourth, the attraction of gravity for the string; fifth, the pressure of wind against the string.

Knowledge of the mathematical principles governing kite flying has been applied in the construction of scientific kites. A beginning was made with the Malay type of kite, which has the notable advantage over the ordinary kite that it requires no tail to balance it. It looks somewhat like the every-day boy's kite at the first glance, but it differs from the latter very importantly on inspection, having only two sticks, and being pointed at the top and bottom. Later came the wonderful Hargrave kite, which has been improved on by Mr. S. A. Potter, of the weather bureau. It is a series of diamond shaped boxes, or cells, covered with silk or other cloth, the framework being of wood, and as light as possible. There may be two, three, or more cells. This sort of kite soars like a bird and may be sent to a height of 1,000 feet in five minutes. Once afloat, it will remain almost stationary, not zigzaging or diving.

The cellular kite is as far beyond the ordinary kits as a modern steel ax is superior to an aboriginal flint hatchet. It is a scientific machine. From the point of view of one who has seen such a kite fly, there would seem to be nothing possible beyond. But there is one very important direction in which the kites of the future may take a new departure—namely, by providing some arrangement, automatic or otherwise, for increasing or shortening sail. Present practice in kite flying is like sending a yacht to sea with every sail set and without means of either reefing or furling canvas. This kind of airship, it is true, does not carry its sailors aboard, but it is not impossible that it may do so some day.

Prof. Moore has called attention to the fact that, even before balloons were invented, kites were employed to ascertain the temperature of the atmosphere at high elevations. So long ago as the year 1749 Dr. Alexander Wilson of Glasgow made experiments by raising a number of paper kites, one above another, on the same string, with thermometers attached. The kites were of paper, from four to seven feet in height. The first kite being sent up as a leader, the lower end of the string was attached to a second kite, and so on, the result being that the topmost kite attained an astonishing height, disappearing at times among the clouds. The thermometers were attached with bushy tassels of paper, fuses being appended, so that they were let fall at stated intervals.

This method of sending up kites in tandem has been tried recently by the weather bureau, on one occasion a string of eleven Malay kites being successfully flown. An important element of the problem of the new kite flying is the string. Various materials have been tried for that—among others aluminum. This last would not do at all, being heavier and more brittle than first-rate twine. The best thing thus far discovered is steel piano wire, which is the strongest and most slender of all the substances experimented with. The piano wire chosen for the purpose is three one-hundredths of an inch in diameter. It is the same as that commonly employed for deep sea sounding. At the same time twine is used for the "bridles" of the kites.

Various materials also have been tried for covering the cellular kites. Aluminum does better than any other metal for a covering, sheets of it three times as thick as ordinary printed paper being employed. But it has been decided that nothing is so good for this purpose as ordinary woven fabrics of cotton. Up to date the highest elevation attained by the kites of the weather bureau is about a mile, but it is thought that an altitude of two miles will be reached before very long. It is impossible to set a limit in respect to elevations attainable by kites under the best conditions. Apparently the rarification of the atmosphere at great heights is no obstacle—at all events, not in the degree that might be supposed, inasmuch as the high air moves so much more rapidly that it supports the kite as well as the denser atmosphere lower down.

One of the most remarkable phenomena developed in connection with the new kite flying is the electrification of the piano wire that serves as a string. The wire appears to draw a steady current of electricity from the atmosphere, so that the operator might be in some danger at times if he were not careful. At the approach of clouds or storms there is an increased electrical activity. The current obtained in this curious way has been so applied as to turn the wheels of a little machine made of pasteboard. It is noticeable that the kites attract considerable attention from birds, which often flock about them and seem to be much interested in these rival flyers.

There seems to be no doubt that kites are a Chinese invention. Celestial history relates that the first kite was made by Han Sin, a general who, in the third century B. C., measured by means of kite strings the distance between his besieging army and the citadel of a beleaguered city. In Europe kites were not heard of until modern times, and the earliest mention of them is in 1690.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Many Items of Interest Concerning the Seat of Learning.

Special to The Tribune.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 10.—Rev. Eugene Daniel, D. D., of Raleigh, preached three very able sermons in the Presbyterian church on Saturday evening and Sunday morning and evening, on the "Evidence of Christianity."

Bishop Cheshire held services at the Episcopal church in the morning and also administered the rite of confirmation.

Rev. T. E. Winecoff filled his usual appointment at the Episcopal church in the evening, preaching on "Corporations, Trusts and Accumulation of Wealth."

Rev. N. H. D. Wilson occupied his own pulpit at the Methodist church both Sunday morning and evening. The subject of his morning discourse was "Missions."

The Epworth League held its weekly meeting at the Presbyterian church after the evening services.

The Presbyterian Sabbath school picnicked at Hollow Rock, about half way between Durham and Chapel Hill, on Saturday.

Rev. Dr. Man, of Salisbury, will preach the regular monthly sermon before the University Young Men's Chistian Association on next Sabbath evening in Gerard Hall.

On account of serious illness in his family, Prof. Cobb was compelled to cancel his engagement to deliver the last of the series of lectures by the faculty. His subject was to have been "Living Lakes and Dead Seas," illustrated by stereopticon views, and would have been, without doubt, both interesting and instructive. Prof. Cobb has had numerous invitations throughout the State to deliver this lecture, all of which he has had to decline for the present.

The faculty series of lectures have been, as a whole, much appreciated by both the students and the townspeople. Each speaker was thoroughly conversant with his subject, having given years of thought and research to these subjects, consequently every lecture contained much that was unknown to the audience, but which everyone was glad to have the opportunity of learning.

Circulars in regard to the summer courses in geology have been published.

Course I. includes general physical and structural geology with mineralogy. It begins on Tuesday, June 22, and ends on July 16. During the morning lectures will be given, and there will be work in the laboratory on the physical properties of minerals, varieties of rocks and rock structure. The afternoon will be occupied in field work in the immediate neighborhood. This course will afford practical preparation for field work, and be of especial value to teachers.

Course II. is an advanced course in field geology, beginning June 9 and lasting four weeks. It is open to students who have completed an elementary course. Geologic structure of the Newark, and the character of the most typical ancient layers will be studied by excursions from Chapel Hill and on the road between Chapel Hill and Sanford. A number of excursions will be made through the Sanford and Cumnock regions. The eastern border of the Triassic and the crystalline schists near Raleigh, and older volcanics near Cary will be included in the return trip to Chapel Hill.

Students who so desire may accompany the instructor to Southern Pines to examine the unconsolidated deposits of the several coastal plain formations. The party will then go to Hamlet where there are also a number of excellent exposures illustrating the character, structure and relations of the formations along the western border of the coastal plain.

Thence the Carolina Central railroad will be followed to Polkton, along which line there are a number of good exposures, showing the character and relations between the coastal plain formations and Pee Dee river granite; and between the Triassic sandstone and this granite, on the east and the slates on the west. At Polkton the class will break up for the season. Full information as to expenses, work, etc., can be obtained from the instructor, Prof. Collin Cobb, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Duc D'Aumale Dead.

Henri Eugene PhillippeLouis d'Orleans, Duc d'Aumale, Prince of the family of Orleans, died Friday morning in his villa at Zucco, Sicily, of cardiac apoplexy, consequent upon the shock given him by the news of the Duchess d'Alencon's terrible death in Paris. He was born in Paris on Jan. 16, 1892, and was the fourth son of King Louis Philippe and Queen Marie Amelia, Henry educated in the College Henri IV., and at the age of 17 he entered the army. In 1839 he was made a Captain, and in 1840 he accompanied his brother, the Dus d'Orleans, to Algeria, taking part in the campaign which followed. In 1841 he returned to France and completed his military education at Courbevoie. In 1843, in Algeria, at the head of the subdivision of Medeah, he conducted one of the most brilliant campaigns of the war, capturing at Goudgilah the camp and the correspondence of Abd-el-Kader, together with 3,600 prisoners and an immense treasure. For this victory he was promoted to the Lieutenant-General and appointed to the command of the province of Constantine. In 1844 he directed the expedition against Biskarah. In the same year he was married to Marie Caroline Auguste de Bourbon, daughter of Prince Leopold of Salerno. She died at Twickenham on Dec. 6, 1869. In 1847 the Duke succeeded Marshal Bugeaud as Governor-General af Algeria, which place he held until the surrender of Abd-el-Kader. Upon receiving the news of the revolution of February, 1848, he resigned his command and joined the royal family in England. With his brother, the Prince de Joinville, he protested against the decree banishing his family from France, and afterward resided in England, devoting himself to literary pursuits. At the beginning of 1861 a pamphlet addressed by him to Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte caused a great sensation and led to a political persecution by the French authorities, who condemned the printer and publisher of the pamphlet to a fine and imprisonment. The Duke also challenged Prince Napoleon to fight a duel, and the Prince's refusal to meet him excited great indignation in France. When the Prussians were in France he addressed a letter to a Minister of the Emperor demanding a command in the French army. The request was refused. On September 5, 1870, accompanied by his brother, the Prince de Joinville, and his nephew, the Duke de Chartres, he personally requested permission to enlist in the French army, even as a soldier. The request was again refused. After the law banishing the members of the Orleans family was repealed on June 8, 1871, he returned to France. On Dec. 30, 1871, he was elected a member of the French Academy, and was nominated a General of Division on March 10, 1872. In the capacity he presided over the council of war before which Marshal Bazaine was arraigned for surrendering Metz the Germans. After the passing of the bill of expulsion against the head of his family the Duc d'Aumale was struck off the French army list by the Minister of War, Gen. Boulanger. Soon after he had left the country it was discovered that he had given his beautiful Chateau de Chantilly, with all the priceless treasures that it contained, to the Institute of France in trust for the French nation. The decree of banishment was revoked in March 1889, and he returned to Chantilly, in which he had reserved a life interest for himself. During the same month he was elected President of the French Academy for three months. He was elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in 1880, and in 1891 he received the degree of D. C. L. of Oxford. He was the author of "Les Zouaves," "Les Chasseurs a Pied et les Nouvelles Armes a Feu," "Siege d'Alesia," "Les Institutions Militaire de la France," and "Historie des Princes de la Maison de Conde."

Carted Off a Fountain.

Not long ago the newspapers printed an account of two enterprising burglars who stole a safe, carried it away and blew it open in the woods, instead of running the risk of disturbing the people from whose house they took it. From England comes news which shows that the British thief is not to be outdone by his American cousin.

Until the other day there stood at the entrance of the village of Slough, on the Bath road, near London, a drinking fountain of marble and bronze, of which the villagers were enormously proud. It was fourteen feet high and weighed half a ton. One morning the good people woke up to find their fountain gone. A gang of original-minded thieves had stolen it for the sake of the bronze, which, broken up, would be worth a large sum merely as old metal. No trace of the fountain has been discovered, and the people of Slough have despaired of ever seeing it again.

A Costly Book.

The most expensive book ever published in the world is said to be the official history of the War of Rebellion, now being issued by the Government of the United States at a cost up to date of about $2,385,000. Of this amount, $1,184,290 has been paid for printing and binding. It will require at least three years longer to complete the work, and the total cost is expected to reach nearly $3,000,000. It will consist of 112 volumes, including an atlas which contains 178 plates and maps illustrating the important battles of the war, routes of march, and photographs of interesting scenes, places and persons. Only 51.00 copies of the book have yet been sold.

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" " " three months	1.25
" " " one month	.45
Sunday, one year	2.50
" six months	1.50
" three months	.65
" one month	.20

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11.25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek...	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:30	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:53	10:16
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2.43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:38
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City..	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel..		
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot...	7:45	7:56
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Dated May 4th, 1897.

No. **103	No. *49	STATIONS	No. *48	No. **102
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.
2 20	8 40	..Lv. Norfolk Ar...	6 05	5 30
2 40	9 00	...Pinners Point...	5 45	5 10
3 03	9 24	..... Drivers	5 25	4 50
3 21	9 45	..... Suffolk	5 06	4 32
4 05	10 17	..... Gates	4 30	3 44
4 28	10 35	..... Tunis	4 12	3 25
4 46	10 56	..... Ahoskey	3 58	3 04
5 00	11 13	..... Aulander	3 44	2 48
5 40	11 50	..... Hobgood	3 08	2 18
6 01	12 12	..Ar. Tarboro. Lv...	2 50	1 45
		Ar. Lv.		
6 35	12 42	...Rocky Mount...	1 25	1 15
p. m.	p. m.		p. m.	a. m.

*Daily. **Daily except Sunday.

Trains No. 49 and 48 solid trains between Pinner's Point and Wilmington. Train No. 49 connects at Rocky Mount with train 23 for al points south and No. 78 train for all points North.

G. M. SERPELL, General Manager. J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Trans.
T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. and Branches. and Florence Railroad

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 4, 1897.	No. 33 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.	No. 49 Daily.
	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Leave Weldon...	11 50	9 45	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mt....	12 52	10 35	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 12	..	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mt...	12 52	10 35	5 45	12 45
Leave Wilson...	2 05	11 16	6 29	2 12
Leave Selma	2 50	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville.	4 15	1 10	.....	.....
Ar. Florence.....	6 55	3 15	.....	.....
	p. m.	a. m.		
Lv. Goldsboro...	.....	.....	7 05	3 10
Lv. Magnolia....	.....	.....	8 07	4 16
Ar. Wilmington.	.....	.....	9 40	5 45
			a. m.	p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 42 Daily.
	a. m.	p. m.		
Lv. Florence.....	8 45	8 15	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville.	11 20	10 20	.....	.....
Leave Selma.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson...	1 42	12 10	.....	.....
			p. m.	a. m.
Lv. Wilmington.	.....	.....	7 15	9 00
Lv. Magnolia....	.....	.....	8 55	10 40
Lv. Goldsboro...	.....	.....	10 10	11 56
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Leave Wilson....	1 42	12 15	11 20	12 46
Ar. Rocky Mt...	2 33	12 55	11 57	1 20
Leave Tarboro...	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mt...	2 33	12 55	.....	.....
Ar. Weldon.....	3 39	1 44	.....	.....
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

Daily except Monday. Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11:18 a m., Weldon 11:32 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m., and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p.m., Sunday, 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9:00 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m., 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 8:20 a. m. and 4:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 9:50 a. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount, with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, General Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

THE CITY OF RALEIGH

Importance as a Commercial and Business Center.

ATTRACTIONS ATTRACTIVELY WRITTEN

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CITY AS A WINTER RESORT.

Location and Population—Public Institutions—Educational Facilities—Social Features—Agricultural Surroundings.

The following sketch of Raleigh was written by Mr. George Allen, secretary of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce and Industry, for the special Seaboard Air Line supplement to the Manufacturers' Record, from which it is copied:

Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, is a city of nearly 20,000 population, situated in the center of the State, 150 miles from the ocean, elevated 350 feet above tidewater, surrounded by oak and pine forests, and is located on the Seaboard Air Line railroad, which runs from Portsmouth, Va., to Atlanta, Ga., and from Wilmington, N. C., to the mountains. It is also on the Southern railway system, from Washington city to New Orleans, and connecting a few miles east of the city with the Atlantic Coast Line, thus giving to visitors and to business men a choice of routes, with a competition in prices.

Raleigh is the seat of the State government, the State buildings and institutions, including the State House, with surrounding park; Governor's mansion, State Agricultural buildings, State Museum, containing as fine an exhibit of State products as can be found in any State of the Union; the Supreme Court building and State library, with a large and valuable collection of books and manuscripts, many of which are of great value. This library is open free to visitors, and is a place of much interest. The city and suburbs have nearly fifty miles of well-graded streets, and after deducting some poor sidewalks, there are many miles of improved and well-kept pavements, affording citizens and visitors opportunities for recreation and exercise. A number of streets are laid with Belgian paving; several have been macadamized, and others have hard, smooth surface, making driving and bicycle-riding a pleasure.

The Electric City railroad, which is about five miles in length, enables the passenger, from almost any portion of the city, at any hour of the day or evening, to visit the State Capitol and surrounding State buildings, the Governor's mansion, the Union railroad depot, Yarboro hotel, Park hotel, nearly all the private boarding houses, Pullen park, Brookside park, Oakwood cemetery, Nash square, Institute for the Blind, St. Mary's school, Peace institute, the Baptist university, Agricultural and Mechanical college, Centennial and Murphy graded schools for the colored race, the Southern express, Western Union and Postal offices, the cotton platform and compress, tobacco sales warehouses, the five banks of the city, the steam laundries, the State experimental and poultry station, the State fair grounds, and to go within a few blocks of the Steinmetz greenhouses and nursery, the Soldiers' Home, Rex hospital and Federal cemetery.

The city has an abundant supply of excellent water, with an efficient board of health and careful sanitary inspection; a complete sewerage system, t city hospital, a well-equipped fire department, with electric fire alarm; an Academy of Music, Metropolitan hall, Young Men's Christian Association, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, etc. The streets and public grounds are well lighted with both electric and gas lights.

No city in the State is better supplied with physicians, several of whom are specialists; dentists, ministers, teachers and business houses. Visitors to the city can have and enjoy every desired advantage. The market is supplied with the best of Jersey milk, cream and butter, also with beef, mutton, pork, poultry, game, vegetables and fruit, with daily supplies of fish and oysters from New Berne and Norfolk.

This description of the place has been written in order to set forth some of the advantages of Raleigh as a desirable place for temporary or permanent residence, and to invite the careful attention of persons in the New England and other northern States who may desire to spend the winter months in a pleasant southern locality. This city offers to such persons many inducements for health, comfort and pleasure. It has churches of all denominations, the best of schools and superior opportunities for higher education, with fine social privileges. Your attention is invited to the following letter from Dr. H. B. Battle, director of the State and United States experimental station, regarding climate of this place:

North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

Raleigh, N. C., March 5.

Mr. George Allen,

Secretary Chamber of Commerce:

Dear Sir—Raleigh is located almost in the center of the State, latitude 35.45, longitude 78.37 W., and is 350 feet above sea level. It is located in a rolling region of the oldest Laurentian system, which ensures good drainage and naturally pure water. The annual average temperature of Raleigh is 60.10, which is almost exactly the average of the entire northern hemisphere. Its winter temperature is almost that of Naples and Rome, Los Angeles, Mexico, Madrid and Venice. Comparing the temperature for each month of the year, it very closely resembles that of Naples. The coldest month of the year is January, with an average of forty-one degrees, July is the hottest month, with an average only of eighty degrees. The rainfall is a pleasant mean, being 45.66 inches for the year. The average snowfall for a number of years is about six and one-half inches. These falls of snow seldom remain upon the ground for a long period. An instance may be noted of an excessive snowfall of nine and one-half inches, falling on Monday, and the following Monday scarcely a vestige could be found. Very few storms that work destruction have ever visited the city, the extent of the worst being the uprooting of a few trees. As to sunshine and shadow Raleigh is most fortunate. From October to April the number of clear days with less than three-tenths of clouds over the sky is from sixteen in October to twelve in April. This insures to visitors sunshine and pleasant weather. It is believed that Raleigh enjoys as fine a climate as possessed by any city in the country. It is only necessary for anyone to make a trial of this statement to prove the assertion. For winter visitors or for all-the-year-around residents the climate can hardly be surpassed. Very respectfully,

H. B. BATTLE, Director.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

The city of Raleigh is finely located for business and for manufacturing purposes. It is situated on the main lines of two extensive railroads, in the midst of large cotton and tobacco farms, within a few miles of valuable coal mines on the Seaboard Air Line railroad, in close connection by rail with the great lumber interests of Central Carolina, and with a large population that is capable of furnishing an ample supply of both skilled and unskilled labor at satisfactory prices.

The largest industry at present is the manufacture of cotton. The Caraleigh Gingham mills, the Pilot Plaid mills and the Raleigh Hosiery Yarn mills give employment to several hundred operatives. The woodworking industries, including a furniture factory and railroad-car works, several iron foundries, machine shops, car-wheel works and plow works, several wagon and buggy factories, ice factories, Caraleigh Fertilizer works cottonseed oil mills, roller flouring mills, tobacco factories, wood-pulp paper mills and smaller industries, give employment to a large number. The printing, publishing and binding business in its various branches can be classed among the larger interests of the city, and is well managed by capable men. There are opportunities for other industries, particularly in the manufacture of tobacco in its several working plants, and special inducements are offered for a pants factory.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The financial institutions of this city have always held a high and honorable position in the business world for strength and liberal dealing. The officers and directors are men of high character and of business sagacity. The Raleigh National bank, the Citizens' National bank and the Commercial and Farmers' bank are strong organizations, doing a large and profitable business. The Raleigh Savings bank and the Dime Savings bank pay interests on deposits, and are equally well managed. The Mechanics and Investors' Union is a Raleigh investment and loan company. The North Carolina Insurance company has its home office in this city.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The educational work is shown by the graded schools, under the superintendence of Prof. L. D. Howell. These schools provide free tuition for nearly 3,000 children of both races. The Raleigh Male Academy, the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Young Men, St. Mary's (Episcopal), Peace Institute (Presbyterian) and the Baptist university furnish higher education for young ladies, and reflect great honor and credit on their founders. The Shaw university and St. Augustine school are well known, and are large and well-managed institutions for the colored race. The State University, at Chapel Hill; Trinity College, at Durham, and Wake Forest College are within a few miles of this city.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Much attention is being given to the improvement of the public roads. All the roads leading out of Raleigh are being macadamized, and within a few years it is hoped that good roads will be the rule and that bad roads will be the exception.

FARMS AND FARMING.

As a large portion of the material prosperity of any country must depend upon the farmer and his products, no statement will be complete without some reference to land.

Wake county, of which Raleigh is the county seat, may be considered the center of middle Carolina. The soil is varied, with clay predominating. Every variety, including meadow, cotton, corn, tobacco, orchard, vineyard and hop land, can be obtained.

The largest crop has been cotton, of which about 30,000 bales are brought to Raleigh on wagons and sold on the market. Tobacco is largely produced; the sales this season will reach 3,000,000 pounds. This county is in the famous "Golden Belt," the home of the high-grade bright tobacco. There is no better place in the State for the manufacture of tobacco. The present surplus of colored labor offers inducements to persons desiring a location.

The farmers of central Carolina hava made vast improvements during the past few years. They are generally free of debt, and with a good market for their surplus products in Raleigh and other places, they are giving increased attention to the production of food crops. This market is well supplied with meats, poultry, eggs, vegetables, fruits, berries, grapes, etc., and few places are better supplied with Jersey and Alderney milk and butter from neighborhood dairies. Large shipments of poultry, grapes and berries are made to northern cities. At the annual State Fair, held in October at this place, the display of farm products, including cattle, swine and poultry, would do credit to any State.

Hop culture is now being tested, with fine prospect of success. The claim is made by a northern expert, who has had many years' experience with hops, that he can produce and gather a crop of hops in central Carolina at about one-half the cost of producing and picking them in a northern State, and that he can gather, cure and sell a crop before the northern grower has begun to pick his crop; and he further claims that he will have a better article. This subject is worthy of the careful attention of our own farmers and of persons who desire to move south.

Grass and clover of almost any kind can be produced, but for a certain forage crop crimson clover, cow pea and crab grass are recommended, with Bermuda grass for permanent pasture. There is no part of the country where the intelligent farmer can more cheaply produce his forage crop or where he can more easily reclaim worn-out land. Prof. W. F. Massey, of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, says: "The wonderful rapidity and low cost at which worn-out land can be restored by the use of crimson clover and cow peas is a great surprise."

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

This article has been prepared under the auspices and by the direction of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The organization is composed of more than 100 of the business men of the city. The officers for the present year are Joseph E. Pogue, president; George Allen, secretary. The Chamber invites correspondence and will give proper attention to any inquiries.

Three Haunted Bungholes.

Sir Walter Besant suggests, in the Queen, that "The Haunted Cellar and the Three Bungholes" would make, in these days of difficulty over titles, a fine and original title for a story. "You would, perhaps, like me to write a story up to that title. Very well. Listen. Of course a title so unusual requires a step back into times mediaeval, when haunted cellars were common and even things of so little dignity as bungholes could become important. The event, then, happened at a monastery, near Treves.

"One morning the cellarer, accompanied by his servitor, went down into the cellar to draw wine, and there, to his disgust, found one of the casks, which had been quite full the day before, empty down to the bunghole, and the bung lying on the ground. He, therefore, abused the serving brother for negligence and enjoined silence, lest the abbot should hear of it, and so they should lose their posts. He then very carefully inspected the other casks, left the cellar and locked the door.

"Next day he found another cask half empty down to the bunghole. Greatly moved, because he could not charge the servitor with neglect, he once more inspected the casks, but still preserved silence. On the third day he saw for the third time that a bung had been extracted from a cask and that the wine had been spilled down to the bunghole.

"This time he hesitated no longer, but ran to the abbot and told all. The abbot, after considering the thing, ordered all the bungholes to be anointed with consecrated oil. This was done. Now, mark the effect. At break of day the brethren descended into the cellar. There they found clinging to a bung, as if he could not let go, a dwarfish black boy. Him they seized, and by order of the abbot clothed in monk's robes and placed with the boys of the monastery school.

"The dwarf therefore sat with the other boys; but at night he mourned without sleeping, and all day long he sighed; and he never spoke. One day another abbot came to visit this monastery, and heard the strange story. Then he said thoughtfully, 'I doubt not that this is a demon; quickly let him depart lest he do you a mischief. It is the monastic robe which keeps him here.' So they quickly pulled off the robe, and lo! he vanished out of their hands like smoke. There were many compensations, you see, for living in the twelfth century."

A Song of May.

Atlanta Constitution.

Back of the gloom—
The bloom!
Back of the strife—
Sweet life,
And flowering meadows
That glow and gleam,
Where the winds sing joy
And the daises dream;
And the sunbeams color
The Quickening clod,
And faith in the future,
And trust in God,—
Back of the Gloom—
The bloom!

Fronting the night—
The light!
Under the snows—
The rose!
And the valleys sing
To the misty hills,
And the wild winds ripple it
Down the rills;
And the far stars answer
The song that swells
With all the music
Of all the bells:
Fronting the night—
The light!

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Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

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Raleigh, N. C.

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Correspondence solicited.

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We guarantee that one glass of Harris' Lithia Carbonated Water Will relieve any case of indigestion in one minute's time, or money refunded; or if taken after each meal will cure any case of indigestion.

Read what the noted Dr. Davega, of Chester, S. C., has to say for it:

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1 Quart Williams' Writing Fluid or Copying Ink.
1 Half Pint Williams' Crimson Fluid.
1 Half Pint Williams' Mucilage.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

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Raleigh, N. C.

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New York, N. Y.
STEVE W. FLOYD, Manager.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1897.

With the Odd Fellows and tooth carpenters holding their annual meetings in Charlotte this week the Queen City is happy.

The colored Republicans of the Fourth ward of New Bern give it to the Governor and rub it in. There is nothing mealy-mouthed about their resolutions condemning bossism.

The New York Democracy wants to fined out where David B. Hill is at. The most astute politicians have been unable to locate him since the Chicago convention last summer. But David B. cannot remain hid indefinitely. He will have to come out of his hole one of these days.

Those congratulations which come to the attainment of a hale old age, with the record of seventy-four years of honorable life, many of them usefully spent in the service of his country, are due to Secretary of State John Sherman whose birthday was celebrated Monday.

A correspondent from an eastern county, who is a Republican all over, says that Governor Russell's policy is not at all satisfactory to the party. He complains that the Governor has appointed men who voted against him to positions over the heads of some who were his supporters. He adds that the party is only waiting a chance to get even.

It has been suggested that Great Britain has a chance to prove the genuineness of her indignation at the rejection of the arbitration treaty in the United States by setting the world the example of a little arbritration herself in South Africa. But iti s not to be expected that she will refer to any court except that of arms her differences with the Transvaal.

Greece and Turkey are not to be permitted to settle their differences between them. The powers having set them to fighting without suffering any loss or damage themselves, will now take the neighborly part of settling the disturbance. Perhaps it is well for Greece that the powers will intervene; for otherwise the Sultan might gobble up the little kingdom at a mouthful.

In our sister Republic of Mexico freedom of the press is an unknown quantity in the sense that it is understood in this country. The entire editorial staff of a newspaper in Mexico City have been arrested on a charge of publishing Cuban articles insulting to Spain. It is said that popular sympathy for Cuba is so strong in Mexico that the efforts of the government to throttle it will more likely have the contrary effect.

The political complexion of the greater city of New York is a matter that is being studied with interest in view of the election to be held next fall. Last November in the territory embraced in the limits of the new city there were cast 283,119 votes for McKinley against 225,613, and a clear majority for McKinley over all opponents. But it is not safe to assume that the votes between the Republican and Democratic candidates for mayor will be distributed in like proportion. Appearances, however, indicate that the contest will be fought on the lines of national political platforms, as there seems to be a general disposition to overlook the fact that only municipal matters are involved in a city election, great or small. There will be a great and exciting compaign, no doubt, and the result will be awaited with interest by the entire country.

CRUEL ATWATER.

In a letter to the editor of the Chatham Citizen, State Senator J. W. Atwater says:

So you see with a combination of Democrats and Republicans the Populists were powerless to give the people any relief. While Democrats and Republicans have put reform in their platforms it is only to get into office; but the people demand reform, and the time will come when they will have it. God speed the day!

This is cruelty gone to seed. Senator Atwater knows as well as anybody that the dominant wing of the Populist party, to which he belongs, deliberately repudiated the co-operation agreement with the Republican party and made itself the party of obstruction in the recent session of the legislature. If the Senator and his associates had kept faith with the Republicans, he would have no occasion to complain about the people not obtaining relief.

By the way, speaking about relief, does not Senator Atwater know that our friend, Jack Ramsey, editor of the Professional Farmer, has been relieved to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars a year? If our recollection is clear, Senator Atwater's caucus refused to accept relief from the present State Administration; but Ramsey wasn't a member of the caucus and was not bound by its action. But it is possible that the Senator was talking about some other kind of relief.

THE DREAM OF ISRAEL.

The new Jewish scheme known as Zionism, has reached the shores of America. Last week a meeting was held in New York in favor of the movement and a great deal of interest was aroused among orthodox Hebrews. The object of the Zionist propaganda, which was originated in Vienna by Dr. Herzl, is to encourage the Jews of all the world to restore Israel in Palestine, and to establish there a Jewish government. It is an old, an abiding, and deeply rooted idea in Judaism. We might say that it has slumbered ever since the fall of Jerusalem, but for the circumstance that every Sabbath there are prayers for its realization in the orthodox synagogues of every country, including the United States. Its revival at this time is largely due to the labors of Dr. Herzl.

He has traveled extensively in Europe as its advocate; he has formed organizations for its advancements; he has secured for it the favor of the Sultan of Turkey, under whose suzerainty he desires that the Jewish State shall be established, he has received encouragement from several other European monarchs; and the amount of support he has obtained from Jews of distinction is so large that it has been determined to hold a Zionist convention at Munich next August, at which delegates from all parts of the world are expected to be present.

The reform Jewish party in this country is wholly opposed to the movement. It does not believe that the Biblical prophecies of the return of the scattered Jewish people to Palestine are to be literally interpreted; or that any considerable number of Jews could be induced to forsake those countries in which they enjoy their rights; or that a Jewish State deserving of respect, capable of self-defence, and possessing the means of prosperity could be set up at this time in Palestine.

It is the dream of Dr. Herzl that Jews will be drawn to Palestine, not only from the countries in which they are subject to disabilities, but also from the whole earth. We shall soon learn the measure of his influence upon the Jews in the United States; probably it will not be very great.

Evidence accumulates that the war in Cuba is causing untold suffering as well as death to non-combatants, and also a lamentable destruction of property. Three American correspondents who have just returned to this country, and who have been working on different lines, agree in their declarations that the island is nowhere pacified; that Weyler and his officers do not object to prolonging the war, because of the opportunities it affords for lining their pockets with gold and hastening their promotion in the army; that the Spanish capture hospitals and butcher wounded men in their beds, and that unwritable horrors are of frequent occurrence. Testimony of this character, from men of repute and without prejudice, can only strengthen the feeling of sympathy for the patriots who are struggling to free Cuba.

Wilmington and New Berne are not alone in the enjoyment of the luxury of dual government. Omaha at last accounts had two mayors and an interesting contest for possession of the city government was in prospect.

The crocus now is croking
And the robin gaily "robs"
And the buds are getting ready
For their customary jobs.
—Poughkeepsie Star.

NO AGREEMENT IN SIGHT

NEW BERN COLORED COUNCILMEN STILL HOLD OFF.

Johnson Refuses to Obey Fourth Ward Resolutions—Vacancies on the Board Remain Unfilled.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

New Bern, N. C., May 11.—Monday was a dayof unrest in local politics. The mass meeting of colored Republicans of the fourth ward was held at 12 o'clock, and after a lively time resolutions were passed instructing Councilman Johnson to meet with the Democrats at the City Hall. The committee appointed to wait on Johnson and inform him of the instructions adopted could not find him until late in the day; and when found, he firmly declared that he would not go to the City Hall.

The white Republicans had persuaded Johnson to adhere to the program already outlined by the three regularly elected colored councilmen and the five appointees of Governor Russell, and encouraged him to act in opposition to the instructions of his constituents. Consequently there is trouble in the Fourth, but the other wards are pleased that there has been no defection from the ranks. It was felt that their case in court would be weakened if one of their number met with the opposition. They declare that the reward held out to Johnson was $500 and the appointing of three policemen, enough, they said, to "make a white man stop and think."

The Democratic council, consisting of Mayor Ellis and three members, met at night. A big crowd filled the city hall with the expectation, either of seeing Councilman Johnson, colored, meet with the Democrats, or of seeing the board proceed to fill the vacancies created, under the city charter, by the absence of three councilmen who have refused to attend after receiving notice to do so. Neither occurrence took place, as the board only transacted some minor business and adjourned until May 18th.

The right of the Governor to make municipal appointments continues to meet with disfavor by Republicans here. They feel that the general policy of Governor Russell will have an injurious effect on the party. Of course due allowance must be made for sore heads and disappointed office-seekers; but after that is done, the opinion remains that more is being lost than gained by what is openly spoken of in Republican gatherings as Russellism.

The following are the Fourth ward resolutions:

"Whereas, the peace, prosperity and happiness of the colored voters of this city have been disturbed;

"And whereas, the confidence of these voters has been vitally shaken by the infidelity and treachery of their trusted leader;

"And whereas, Robert Hancock, the representative to the last Legislature, did secure the passage of a bill amending the charter of New Bern by appointing five white councilmen at large to represent a negro constituency, thereby ignoring the right of the colored man to legislate for himself;

"And whereas, the said Robert Hancock, now president of the A. & N. C. R. R., boss of the city of New Bern and dispenser of Federal patronage of this city, is now seeking to ostracise and ignore every colored man who has the courage of his convictions; be it

"Resolved, First, That we, the Republicans of the Fourth ward now assembled 'en mass,' do denounce him for his flagrant treachery and betrayal of the sacred trust committed to him by the Republicans of the county.

"Second, That our councilman, William H. Johnson, is hereby instructed to meet with the councilmen elected from the other ward in the city to legislate for the welfare of the city and the colored voters of this Fourth ward.

"Third, We hereby reaffirm our allekiance to the principles of true Republicanism, but we do denounce this travesty, justice, this Czarism tendency manifested by the last Legislature in denying us the right to vote for our rulers, and placing the municipal affairs of the city wholly within the hands of the Governor of this State, dictated by an unscrupulous boss, and especially do we denounce the appointment of white men where negroes predominate fifty to one."

REFORMED CHURCH.

Annual Meeting of the Classis—Catawba College, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Greensboro, N. C., May 8.—The classis of the Reformed church in North Carolina, which has been in session at Mount Hope Reformed church, this county, since Wednesday of this week, closed the meetings today. Throughout the session the attendance has been large, both from abroad and from the community. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. J. L. Murphy of Hickory, N. C., and the permanent organization effected by electing Rev. Murphy president, and Rev. H. A. M. Holshauser corresponding secretary. Rev. J. C. Leonard is the stated clerk.

The reports of the different committees reveal the fact that this church is making commendable progress in North Carolina.

One innovation at this meeting was the ladies who had come as delegates from the different congregations for the purpose of organizing a woman's classical missionary society. They came, they were heard and organized. Miss Ida Hedrick of Lexington was elected president, Mrs. Murphy of Hickory secretary, and Mrs. Murrill corresponding secretary. A meeting under the direction of the society was held Thursday night. Papers were read, addresses delivered and an interesting program rendered.

Catawba college, located at Newton, received much attention by the classis. It is proposed to raise $100,000 additional endowment by 1901. A meeting in the interest of the school was held Friday night, when stirring addresses were made by Rev. J. C. Leonard, field secretary of the college; Rev. J. L. Murphy of Hickory and Hon. Charles H. Mebane of Raleigh. Rev. Dr. Clapp, president of the college, presided.

Visiting brethren noted were: Rev. H. O. Leyner of the Presbyterian church, Rev. H. M. Brawn of the Lutheran church, and Rev. N. Z. Snyder, a Reformed minister of South Bethlehem, Pa. Hon. L. R. Whiteneh and Charles H. Mebane are prominent laymen.

Many of the delegates leave today, but the classical communion will be held tomorrow. Two socials will be held. Rev. J. C. Clapp, D. D., president of Catawba college, will preach the communion sermon at 11 o'clock, and the Rev. W. H. Stubblebine of Salisbury will preach in the afternoon. An immense crowd of people is expected Sunday.

The next meeting of the classis will be held in Newton, N. C.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

ONE HUNDRED DELEGATES ARE EXPECTED.

List of the Delegates Given and the Homes Assigned Them.

The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of North Carolina will be held in the Church of the Good Shepherd this week beginning this morning. The diocese of North Carolina includes the central portion of the State, embracing Tarboro and Wilson in the east and Winston in the west. The convention promises to be largely attended. Some of the delegates have already arrived, but the majority of them are expected today. In addition to the convention the woman's auxiliary to the Board of Missions for this diocese will hold their convention Thursday.

Morning prayer will be said in the Church of the Good Shepherd at 9 o'clock today and at 10 a. m. the first session of the convention will be held. At this session the roll of delegates will be called and the convention organized. At 11 o'clock there will be a public service consisting of a sermon by Rev. Averitt, of Kittrell, and the celebration of the holy communion. This will be followed by the election of officers and the bishop's annual address.

At 8:30 p. m. a public service will be held, consisting of evening prayer and a sermon by Rev. Mr. Plummer, of Oxford. The rite of confirmation will also be administered at this service.

The public is cordially invited to attend the public services and the sessions of the convention as well.

Below will be found a list of the delegates, and the homes which have been assigned them. If any of these fail to come the alternate, whose name is given after the delegate, is expected to attend and stop at the homes assigned the delegate:

BURLINGTON: Rev. H. H. Barber—Mrs. Simmons.
L. S. Holt, J. H. Erwin, alternate—C. G. Latta.
J. L. Erwin, Sam'l Hughes alternate—Yarboro.
Erwin A. Holt, J. Z. Waller, alternate—Mrs. Simmons.
CHAPEL HILL: Rev. Mr. Winecoff—S. A. Ashe.
Dr. K. P. Battle—H. B. Battle.
Dr. Baskerville—Mrs. Snow.
Mr. May—Dr. R. H. Lewis.
CHARLOTTE: Rev. C. L. Hoffman—Mrs. Faison.
Jno. Wilkes, C. Hercott, alternate—Col. A. B. Andrews.
H. C. Jones, T. W. Constable, alternate—Bishop Cheshire.
F. W. Shannonhouse, J. C. Palamountain, alternate—Mrs. H. Mahler.
T. H. Haughton, P. D. Walker, alternate— ———.
ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS: Rev. P. P. Alston, J. S. Leary and W. O. Stell—Rev. J. L. King.
THOMPSON ORPHANAGE: Rev. E. A. Osborne—C. E. Johnson.
CONCORD: None of the delegates have written that they could come.
DURHAM: Rev. A. A. Pruden—J. B. Hill.
W. A. Erwin, T. H. Martin, alternate—R. H. Jones.
W. L. Wall, W. A. Griswold, alternate—A. B. Hunter.
Chas. McGary and wife—Mrs. Evans. Manning, alternate— ———.
GREENSBORO: Rev. J. D. Miller—C. G. Latta.
J. D. Glenn—Yarboro.
W. H. Wetmore—H. B. Battle.
HALIFAX: S. M. Gary, J. T. Gregory, alternate—Hotel.
J. J. Daniel, Geo. Gilliam, alternate—Hotel.
HENDERSON: Rev. J. E. Ingle—Mrs. Bush.
G. C. Lamb—F. T. Ward.
D. G. Cooper, A. C. Zollicoffer and J. H. Tucker—Dr. Hawkins.
HIGH POINT: Rev. F. A. Fetter—J. B. Batchelor.
JACKSON: Rev. W. T. Pecard—H. B. Hardy.
W. W. Peebles, alternate; G. O. Burgwyn and R. R. Peebles, H. W. Davis, Jr., alternate—Judge Shepherd.
S. M. Simpson, C. G. Peebles, alternate— ———.
J. A. Burgwyn, J. B. McRae, alternate— ———.
KITTRELL: Rev. J. B. Averitt—Col. Kenan.
B. A. Capeheart—V. B. Moore.
Thos. Capehart—Yarboro.
C. W. Raney— ———.
LOUISBURG: Thos. White, W. M. Person, alternate— ———.
W. H. Yarboro, W. H. Ruffin, alternate—W. E. Foster.
F. S. Spruill, W. P. Neal, alternate—Dr. V. E. Turner.
MADISON: Rev. J. H. Williams—Josephus Daniels.
MONROE: Rev. F. W. Hilliard—C. E. Johnson.
J. M. Fairley, M. C. McCauley, alternate—H. Morson.
OXFORD: Rev. James F. Plummer—R. H. Battle.
G. T. Patton, Chas. Kingsbury, alternate—E. N. Spencer.
H. C. Taylor, J. G. Hal, alternate——, R. W. Lassiter— ———.
PITTSBORO: Rev. C. T. Bland—Dr. T. D. Hogg.
W. L. London, C. Pope, alternate—Dr. Lewis.
H. A. London, H. A. London, Jr., alternate—Dr. Lewis.
L. J. Haughton, G. R. Pilkington, alternate—C. B. Denson.
A. D. Lippett— ———.
REIDSVILLE: Dr. A. M. Whitsett—Mr. Batchelor.
RIDGEWAY: Rev. W. S. Pettigrew—Mrs. O. M. Winder.
W. L. Baxter—W. E. Ashley.
S. L. Crowder, Thos. G. Plummer and Chas. Petar, Jr., are also delegates.
ROCKY MOUNT: Rev. M. McKenzie—Mrs. Smith.
Jacob Battle—R. H. Battle.
F. Y. Ramsey—C. G. Latta.
E. G. Muse—Josephus Daniels.
T. B. Battle, W. C. Woodward, alternate—Dr. Lewis.
W. H. McDonald, D. D. Cuthrell, alternate—C. C. McDonald.
RINGWOOD: Thos. Taylor, W. T. Williams, alternate—H. S. Harrison.
L. Vinson, alternate—Dr. Pettinger.
SALISBURY: Dr. F. J. Murdock—Bishop Cheshire.
J. M. McKenzie—J. G. Ball.
SCOTLAND NECK: Rev. W. J. Smith—Dr. Hines.
J. Y. Savage, J. H. Smith, alternate—H. B. Greason.
A. L. Purrington—H. B. Greason.
J. S. Pauli— ———.
Dr. W. R. Wood— ———.
TABORO: S. S. Nash, H. H. Shaw, alternate—R. H. Battle.
F. Phillips, T. E. Lewis, alternate—Mrs. Moffitt,
C. F. Clayton, H. Johnson, alternate— ———.
M. A. Curtis, J. A. Weddell, alternate— ———.
Tarboro (col.): Rev. J. W. Perry—Rev. J. L. King.
WADESBORO: Rev. Chas. Fetter—Dr. Pittenger.
J. A. Little, T A. Marshall, alternate ———.
W. L. Marshall, W. L. Steele, alternate— ———.
J. J. Dunlap, A. W. Fetter, alternate—Mrs. Olds.
WARRENTON: Rev. B. S. Monson—Mrs. W. A. Montgomery.
F. O. Hunter, W. G. Plummer, alternate— ———.
M. J. White, J. A. Goodwyn, alternate—Mrs. Montgomery.
W. G. Rogers, W. K. Barham, alternate— ———.
WELDON: W. M. Copen, Paul Sorrell, alternate— ———.
A. R. Zollicoffer, L. C. Harrison, alternate— ———.
WILLIAMSBORO: W. T. Hardy, N. D. Boyd and W. B. Thomas— ———.
R. H. Royster—Hugh Morson.
WINSTON: Rev. M. George—Mrs. Bush.
J. C. Buxton—Yarboro.
A. M. Coleman—B. S. Skinner.
WILSON—Rev. Bailies—Bishop Cheshire.
H. G. Conner—R. H. Battle.
J. B. Stickney—W. B. Grimes.
J. K. Ruffin— ———.

In nearly all the cases where no homes have been assigned the delegates they have not notified the committee that they were coming. The only reason the names of the alternates were given was because in some cases they may come instead of the delegates.

EXTREME OF EXCLUSIVENESS.

Remarkable Case in Connection With the Unveiling of Washington Monument.

Philadelphia, May 11.—Permission to witness the unveiling of the Washington monument, as a guest of the Society of the Cincinnati has been refused to a great-great-grand nephew of Gen Geo. Washington by the committee having charge of the ceremonies. The gentlemen whose boast it is to be of such distinguished lineage, is George Steptoe Washington, who resides in Philadelphia, and there seems to be no doubt that his claims to recognition at the hands of the society are well founded. Ten days ago, the committee of the State Society of the Cincinnati in charge of the unveiling of the Washington monument received a letter from Mr. Washington asking for an invitation to the stand. The committee took till yesterday to formulate a reply in which it stated that the demands made upon them for tickets were so great that it would be impossible to comply with his request for cards of invitation to the stand of the society. Mr. Washington is manager for the wholesale grocery firm of Thos. Roberts & Co. He says that he is known to all the committee and that he belongs to the Sons of the Revolution. He adds: "I am descended from Augustine and Colonel Samuel Washington, two brothers of George. I was born at Harwood, W. Va., where my father, Richard Blackburn Washington, still resides. I have been in Philadelphia since 1879. My father was born and reared in Mount Vernon, and his brother was the last owner of the estate. Harwood is an old colonial place, built by Lawrence Washington, who also built Mount Vernon, and Harwood has never been out of the possession of the family since it was built, and has been in its day the scene of many festivities. Dolly Madison was married there. My great-grandmother was her sister."

Turkey Preparing for an Emergency.

London, May 11.—A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople, says that the reports persist that remarkable war preparations continue and the dispatch cites as an instance of these the fact that several regiments in Asia have been summoned for service in Europe. The reports cause much anxiety, inasmuch as such increases are not required even in the event of the negotiations with Greece collapsing. They seem to indicate that Turkey is preparing for some bigger foe, or intends to so strengthen herself in Europe as to enable her to follow her own course regardless of the powers. The general opinion is that the war spirit will give the powers much trouble to enforce their wishes in Constantinople as they had in Athens.

Bloody Battle atPuerto Cortez.

New Orleans, La., May 11.—The American steamer Rover, of the Otert Line, Captain Reed, which arrived today from Honduras, reports great excitement in that country, growing out of the revolution. A big battle has been fought at Puerto Cortez and the American Consul there is said to have been killed. Consul Alger was charged with being in sympathy with the revolutionists and one of the ringleaders in the revolutionary movement. Nearly all the Americans in Puerto Cortez sympathized with the revolutionists and most of them were in the revolutionary army, and the impression prevailed that the battle fought at Puer Cortez must, in consequence, have been bloodier than the usual Central American battles.

Conjecture as to the Terms of Peace.

London, May 11.—Many speculations are indulged in regarding the terms of peace that will be imposed by the Powers, but nothing definite as to their character is known. The Athens correspondent of the Standard says he learns from good sources that they will include the re-establishment of the territorial status which obtained before the war, some kind of international control of the Greek finances and psssibly the payment by Greece of a small indemnity.

According to the Daily News, the Greeks rely upon Great Britain to protect their interests and the adherents of the Porte are lookng for help from Russia and Germany.

The Cuban League's Mass Meeting.

Washington, May 11.—The mass-meeting to be held on Sunday next, at the Columbia, under the auspices of the Cuban League, promises to be a great affair. The meeting will be addressed by many men prominent in official and professional circles. Notably among those who have accepted invitations to speak are: Rev. Dr. Hugh Johnson, of the Metropolitan M. E. church; Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis, of the Western Presbyterian church; Senators Pritchard, Chandler, Allen, Galinger and Burrows, and Representative Benton McMillin.

Will Favor Greece.

London, May 11.—A dispatch from Athens to the Chronicle says a majority of the powers assured Greece that the terms of peace would favor her. The writer of the dispatch, on the authority of Col. Manos and other leaders in Epirus, re-affirmed that the Turks were guilty of many atrocities in the frontier villages. All the women and children who did not escape were massacred and the villages burned. A number of the women of Kamarina while fleeing to Mount Zalongos, were pursued by the Turks, and leaped down a precipice to escape them, preferring death to dishonor and turture.

Arrangements Only Preliminary.

London, May 11.—The Athens correspondent of the Times says that the arrangements now reached only have in view the cessation of hostilities as preliminary to the conclusion of peace. No discussion of the terms has yet been initiated.

SENSATIONAL CASE IN COURT

TRIAL PROMISES TO BE EXCITING AND ACRIMONIOUS.

Safe Opened by Expert Cracksmen—Sale of Revenue Stamps Indicates the Arrival of Prosperity.

Durham, N. C., May 11.—Superior Court for the trial of criminal cases convened yesterday, Judge Allen presiding. The docket is quite small, only one or two cases of sufficient importance to excite comment. At January term, 1896, a bill of indictment was found against V. S. Christian, a young man of splendid social standing, for "seduction under promise of marriage." The trial has been continued from term to court until yesterday, when the solicitor lodged am otion and filed affidavit for removal, alleging that on account of the great influence of the family connections of the defendant the State could not get a fair trial in Durham county. Counter affidavits were filed by defendant and the motion for removal resisted. The judge took the matter under consideration and continued the motion until 10 o'clock today. When court opened this morning the defendant moved to quash the indictment. Some wrangling occurred between counsel and the court continued the hearing of both motions until Thursday morning of this week. The trial promises to be somewhat sensational, and it is feared very acrimonious, as the young lady prosecutrix has numerous and powerful friends. Both sides are represented by able counsel.

Last night the safe of Lee & Wheeler was blown open by burglars and the in cash stolen therefrom. The safe was evidently done by professional cracksmen who left no clue behind except an ordinary carpenter's brace with which the drilling is supposed to have been done. The police report that no explosion was heard about 4 o'clock this morning, but they were unable to locate the sound. The office of Lee & Wheeler is located on Main street. The cash box was found near the freight depot of the Durham and Northern Railroad about 8 o'clock this morning and it is thought the criminals left town on an early morning freight.

The sale of stamps at the revenue office indicates that the advance agent of prosperity has about reached Durham. Mr. Redmond, the efficient stamp deputy, informs me that the sale of tobacco and cigarette stamps for the first ten days of the present month far exceeds that of any former corresponding period, to wit, $24,000. Mr. Redmond and his assistant, Mr. Williams, are very efficient officers and deservedly popular with the business community.

D. C. M.

COMING.

Mystic Midgets in Fairyland and the Liliputian Carnival of Nations.

The Governor's Guard have been exceedingly fortunate in securing this splendid production for the 20th inst.

Fred. H. Decker & Co.'s grand Juvenile Spectacle will be given at the Opera House and will be staged with all the splendor and experience skill and large capital permits. Never before has an entertainment been offered to the public possessing such a peculiar fascination for the young and the old as the Mystic Midgets in Fairyland. It is a juvenile Fairy Spectacle comprising a cantata in two acts and the development of the cantata is marvelous in every detail, holding the audience with increased interest as the play progresses. The pretty fairy story told in verse through the introduction of twenty-four catchy music numbers every one being melodious and up to date, the effect of the songs and choruses rendered by a half hundred and more children's voices is beautiful beyond description. Careful attention is given to the costumes and the last costumes being new and original and the entire entertainment is given under calcium light.

Miss Le Grande Cameron, as the Queen, and Miss Maude Dinwiddie, as Psyche, will assure our people that there is a treat in store for those who attend. The cast will remain the same with a few exceptions and some new specialties will be introduced. Be there. The entertainment will be given at Metropolitan Hall this time.

General Rosser's Lecture.

Gen. Thomas Rosser lectured again last evening to a very small crowd. He described many interesting events of the battle of Gettysburg. The fine pictures exhibited by the magnascope were better than on the previous night. It is to be regretted that the people of Raleigh did not come out to hear this lecture. His purpose in giving this exhibition last evening was not to make money for himself, but to raise funds for the erection of the Battle Abbey, where Confederate relics may be stored, and for the L. O. K. Brandt Camp of veterans in Raleigh. Charles Broad Rouse, of New York, has offered to contribute $100,000 for building the Abbey provided another $100,000 is raised. The location of Battle Abbey will be decided at the reunion of the veterans at Nashville in June.

DAVIES WITHDRAWS HIS THOUSAND.

Says Choynski Will Win If Fitz Fights Him.

New York, May 11.—"Parson" Davies has withdrawn the $1,000 which he left with Al. Smith a week ago, to bind a match between Choynski and Champion Fitzsimmons, for $5,000 a side. Davies had this to say today: "Joe is rapidly going into his old-time form, and his go withDenver Smith demonstrates it. I am pretty positive that if Choynski and Fitz come together Joe would win. To show that we mean nothing but business I will be Choynski fight Fitz for $5,000 a side next fall or within six months from date. The mill could be pulled off at Reno and the opera house there would be a good place for the combat. I will guarantee that Joe will fight for the purse and side bet alone."

Davies further said that Joe Goddard would not be Fitz's opponent for the reason that the American public would not tolerate two Australians fighting on American soil for the championship of the world.

Asheville Wins Again.

Special to The Tribune.

Asheville, N. C., May 11.—In the second game between the Asheville and Chattanooga ball teams today, home talent won by a score of 13 to 8.

Killed by a Fall.

Rochester, N. Y., May 11.—Herman Schaefer, professor in modern Greek in the Rochester Theological Seminary, this afternoon fell from his bedroom window on the second floor, striking on his head, and was instantly killed. Professor Schaefer has been ill several months. It is rumored that he committed suicide by jumping through the window while temporarily deranged.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Encouraging Report Received From Army Post Committee.

CATTLE AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS

CHAMBER AUTHORIZES HEALTH COMMITTEE TO HAVE ALL CATTLE INSPECTED.

Secretary Allen Leaves for Nashville Monday—Proposition to Remove a Northern Enterprise to Raleigh—Other Matters Considered.

The Chamber of Commerce met last evening in the mayor's office in regular monthly session. The attendance was not large.

Mr. Patterson offered the report of the immigration committee. Messrs. Fort, Ward and Patterson have been appointed a special committee to confer with Mr. Richards, the land and industrial agent of the Southern Railway, regarding immigration. A letter from W. S. McKean was read regarding a permanent exhibit of the resources, etc., of the South, which may be opened in New York city after the Nashville Exposition, but the Chamber took no definite action concerning the matter.

Mr. Raney, as chairman of the special committee on army post, offered a very encouraging report. Messrs. Raney, Hill and Ashley and Gen. Cowles and Maj. Hayes compose the special committe. Several meetings have been held, and Gen. Cowles investigated the matter when in Washington and brought back very encouraging reports. He is enthusiastic and believes that Raleigh can secure an army post if the matter is intelligently pushed. He had a talk with Gen. Miles about establishing a post here and the general spoke very favorably indeed, mentioning the admirable climate and also the kind treatment he received from the people of Raleigh when here. Gen. Miles said that he would favor it all he could and even intimated that he would do more than he promised. In his report, which will be issued in December, he will recommend the establishment of other army posts. Gen. Miles does not think it best to have the bill introduced until December, however, since the government is now suffering from a scarcity of funds.

Gen. Cowles also saw the Secretary of War and he said he would be glad to consider the matter when it came definitely before him. Since he had not given it his attention yet he would not express an opinion. Major Hayes told the committee that the government would spend about $500,000 in the erection of a post and it would mean the expenditure of about $100,000 per annum by the government thereafter. About 400 acres of land, well watered and on a railroad, would be required for the post. It is customary for the city where the government locates a post to give the land, so the committee was authorized to get options of at least four tracts of land and prepare to push the matter with all possible zeal at the proper time.

The location of a business college here by Prof. Massey is still in the hands of the committee. It will doubtless be secured.

A letter was read from W. W. McClure, of Philadelphia, regarding the intended removal of a knitting mill to the South. He wants citizens of the town in which it is located to take $20,000 worth of stock. The letter was referred to the committee on manufactories.

Mr. Ashley stated that the Philadelphia Museums would meet in June. Every South American country will be represented and it is proposed to take the visitors on a tour through the country. The purpose of the museum is to facilitate commerce between South America and the United States by establishing banks, steamship lines, etc. President McKinley will address the meeting. It was decided to invite the cotton mills of Raleigh to cooperate with the Chamber that the city may be represented.

Secretary Allen stated that the ten members of the Chamber who will attend the Nashville Exposition and represent Raleigh had not yet been selected. It will be remembered that in the contract with the Seaboard Air Line for advertising the city on their cars to the Exposition the company agreed to furnish the Chamber ten tickets to Nashville and return. These tickets will be given to members of the Chamber under the direction of the executive committee, upon the payment of $5 and agreeing to distribute literature concerning the city, and do other advertising for Raleigh. Mr. Allen will leave for Nashville next Monday or Tuesday, and spend a week there. In addition to other literature the views furnished by Messrs. Patterson and Bruner.

Mr. Patterson said that it was reported that the herd of cattle at the Experiment Farm was infected with tuberculosis, the disease among cattle that is so much dreaded. He said that he had been informed him that three had been killed and as soon as he learned that an animal was infected he would have it slaughtered if he had to destroy his entire herd of fine registered cattle. The disease is a lung disease and very contagious. Mr. Patterson moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Health with instructions to act immediately. Mr. Patterson offered an amendment, which was adopted, authorizing this committee to take all necessary precautions and see that the cattle at every dairy in or near Raleigh were inspected and if necessary quarantined. Dr. Hill is chairman of the committee on health.

Examination of Infected Cattle.

Dr. W. C. McMackin called at The Tribune office last night to say that the report printed in the Press-Visitor yesterday in regard to the examination of cattle for tuberculosis and the slaughter of infected animals was slightly inaccurate in that he was given the sole credit for making the examination, whereas he was associated with Dr. Terry, the veterinary surgeon. At Mr. McMackin's request, a report of the examination is withheld from these columns until all the facts can be ascertained, which he assures us, will be in time for tomorrow's paper.

DR. BROUGHTON HERE.

Will Preach at the Tabernacle Tonight—Last Night's Service.

The city of Raleigh has for many a day had no more welcome guest within her gates than Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton, the able, eloquent and consecrated pastor of Calvary Baptist church, Roanoke, Va., who is now the guest of his uncle, Mr. N. B. Broughton, on North Person street. And The Tribune takes pleasure in announcing that the doctor will spend several days here, preaching at Tabernacle Baptist church, at least tonight and next Sunday morning and evening.

Dr. Broughton is a native of Raleigh, and a host of admiring friends have watched with peculiar interest and gratification his wonderful achievements in his sacred calling as pastor and evangelist, standing as he now does in the very foremost rank of Baptist ministers in the Southern Baptist convention.

Last night Dr. Broughton conducted the prayer service at Tabernacle church and treated the congregation to an impressive and practical talk, the theme of which was "The Triumph of Divine Love."

Before entering upon the discussion of his subject Dr. Broughton announced that he would, tonight, speak on "Enduement with the Holy Ghost." In referring to this subject he declared it to be his opinion that the world is now on the verge of the greatest triumph in its history.

Returning to the subject of the evening, that portion of Luke, 7th chapter, which tells of Christ's anointment with the box of alabastar was read and in the discourse especial emphasis was put upon the great love manifested by the heroine of the narrative.

The discourse was well worthy of an extended report, of which circumstances will not admit. Suffice it to say that Dr. Broughton's auditors were delighted and, as they averred, greatly edified.

Before Dr. Broughton's address Mr. N. B. Broughton told in quite an interesting and comprehensive manner of the Southern Baptist convention and what he had seen and enjoyed there. From his account it must have, indeed, been a great onvention which has been and is yet to be productive of great good for Christianity in general and the Baptist cause in particular.

It is especially desired that a large congregation attend the Tabernacle tonight and hear Dr. Broughton on "The Holy Ghost," or "Enduement with power."

Change of Principals.

A letter was received yesterday at the office of the superintendent of public instruction to the effect that the local board of trustees for Plymouth colored normal school have decided to recommend J. W. McDowell as principal in the stead of Dr. H. C. Crosby, resigned. It is very probable that he will be confirmed at the next session of the State board of education.

Prof. McDowell has been a member of the faculty of this school for eight years, and during much of that time has been assistant principal.

Wake in the Lead.

It is said that ex-Sheriff Page, of Wake, has paid in more State taxes this year than any sheriff in the State Buncombe county was ahead up to Monday, but Sheriff Page made a payment on that day which put Wake in the lead.

Local and Personal.

Miss Annie M. Farrar, of Tarboro, N. C., is visiting Mrs. John W. Jones, on East street.

Dr. J. M. Ayer has gone to Charlotte to attend the North Carolina Dentists' Association in session there.

Sheriff Jones yesterday moved into the office in the court house usually occupied by the sheriff. Ex-Sheriff Page has moved into one of the smaller rooms.

Mrs. C. W. Thornburgh and children, of Asheville, are in the city. Mrs. Thornburgh is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Len. H. Adams, on Edenton street.

Rev. J. N. McCormick, rector of St. Luke's church, of Atlanta, will deliver the annual sermon before the Brotherhood of St. Andrew at Christ church next Sunday morning.

Invitations are out to the eighteenth anniversary of the Albion Academy, State normal, at Franklinton, May 12th and 13th. James H. Young will deliver the address and Mr. C. H. Mebane, Superintendent of Public Instruction, will award the diplomas.

Mr John Harrell, president and manager of the Southern Cineograph Company, will give an exhibit of this wonderful machine in the Academy of Music next Friday evening complimentary to the schools of the city. Seats will be reserved for the A. and M. College, St. Mary's, Peace Institute, the Centennial and Murphy schools, and after are seated others will be admitted at popular prices.

The Wake Forest summer school will begin June 23d, and continue four weeks. A course of lectures will be given by the professors in their several branches assisted by eminent specialists. The "Pastor's Institute" will be one of the most popular features of the school. The institute is under the direction of Prof. W. R. Cullom, but lectures will be delivered by some of the most eminent divines of this and other States. Among the distinguished lecturers are Prof. Dargan, D.D., Louisville, Ky.; Rev. Dr. Dickinson, Richmond; Rev. Dr. Willingham, Richmond; Rev. J. D. Jordan, Birmingham; Rev. Dr. Hatcher, Richmond; Rev. I. T. Tichenor, Atlanta, and President Kilgo, D.D., of Trinity college.

Pharmacists Meet.

The North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association will meet this morning in the Odd Fellow's hall, in the Pullen building. Many of the delegates arrived yesterday, but the majority of them will come today. The convention will be largely attended. Mr. Henry King is chairman of the committee on entertainment and he has his hands full.

Yesterday twenty-two applicants for license were examined in the Supreme Court library. The examining board is composed of William Simpson, N. D. Fetzer, P. W. Vaughn, W. H. Wearn and E. V. Zoeller. It will probably be some time before a list of the applicants who were successful can be given.

Weyler Takes the Field Again.

Havana, May 11.—General Weyler has left Sancti Spiritus and taken the field. Prior to his departure he held a conference with the mayor. He promised to proceed at once to construct a railroad to Placetas. He stated that he intended fully to protect the peasants who were concentrated in the towns and added that he had given orders to deliver an unlimited number of passes to all pacificoes who wished to go into the country to gather vegetables. In conclusion he stated that his principal purpose was to reconstruct the country in the swiftest and surest way.

Six hundred and sixty-two sick and wounded soldiers returned to Spain yesterday.

THE NEW CYCLE DEPARTMENT.

EVERYBODY SEEMS TO KNOW THE

"STANLEY,"

A representative $100.00 Bicycle for **$50.00.** The best wheel on earth for the price.

We are now Selling Agents, and it is no trouble whatever, and will quite likely prove profitable to you to enquire into the merits of these wheels.

The department is under the management of Mr. Will. A. Wynne, the Champion Fancy and Trick rider of the world. It takes the best of wheels to hold him. His reputation as a judge of a wheel is well established. He rides a **Stanley.**

☞ Ladies taught to ride free of cost.

SHIRT WAISTS

The second week of Shirt Waist selling' all Reserve Stock brought out now and placed on sale. This is the last lot we will have this season, and better bargains in Shirt Waists, Raleigh has never known.

LOT 1—50 and 75c Waists, made from fine Lawn and Percale, Detachable Collars and Cuffs, to go at **45c.**

LOT 2—Made of fine Muslins and Dimities, Detachable Collars and Cuffs, worth 75 to $1 00, reduced to **69c.**

LOT 3—Grass Linen Batiste and Figured Lawn Waists reduced from $1 25 and $1.50, for quick selling, to **89c.**

LOT 4—Beautiful Swell Styles, Lappett Mulls, Organdies and printed Lawns. Detachable White Collars and Cuffs, were $1.50 to $2 50, clearing price. **98c.**

Another Week of Negligee Shirt Selling.

Step lively gentlemen, this is your last chance. Stock of 49c. Shirts nearly closed on Saturday and Saturday night, the balance left will be cleared this week at **29c.**

INTRODUCTION SALE OF LADIES' OXFORD TIES.

New Styles, New Patterns, New Colors, New Lasts. Our knowledge of Shoe buying, where to buy, and buying in large quantities puts us on the ground floor for prices. The people of the city expect great things of us, and we cannot afford to disappoint them. Owing to changes in business, one of the largest manufacturers in this country had to "clear out" all stock on hand. Our ready cash bought advantageously, and here is how the Raleigh public gets the benefit of special prices.

$1.00 and $1.25 Ladies' Kid Oxford, Coin Toe, Patent Leather Tips, new fresh Styles, **75c.**

$2 00 Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, Turn & McKay sewed, **$1.25c.**

$2.50 Oxfords and Strap Ties, all new shapes and toes thoroughly solid, just received from the factory. **$1.50.**

$3.00 and $3.50 Ladies' Oxfords in Fancy Colors, Ox-blood, Chocolate and Tans. You should see them, they are beauties, **$1.98.**

Big Job Lot of Children's Shoes.—Many kinds, all good qualities, regular custom made, Black and Colors, not all sizes of all kinds, but every size in some kind, for Infants, Children and Misses. Prices all the way from **25c to $1.00.**

One Case Striped Grass Linens—To go on sale Monday morning at 9 o'clock prompt. Further discription is unnecessary. To appreciate this bargain the goods must be seen If interested, be ready and on time; they will not last long, price, **3 1-2c.**

Ladies' White Kid Belts, **10c.**

New Embroideries, Laces, Fans and Gloves just received.

Sherwood Higgs & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

GOMEZ STRIKES A HARD BLOW

BIG BATTLE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN FOUGHT.

Information Carefully Suppressed in Havana—Thirty-Two Guerillas Hanged as Spies.

Havana, via Key West, 11.—Eighty wounded Spanish soldiers have been brought to Havana by the railroad. It is believed that they fought in a battle against General Gomez.

At a late hour it is said that Gomez is in Havana province and that a big battle was fought yesterday near Gunies, thirty miles from the city of Havana, in which the Spaniards were routed with heavy losses. The sensation this news has produced here is very great. Not a single word has been yet allowed to be published here about Gomez's march.

At an earlier hour intense excitement was created here by the news that General Gomez was at Bermeja, in Matanzas province, less than fifteen miles from the border of the province of Havana.

The entire Guerilla force of Bermeja was captured by Gen. Gomez, and ten Spanish soldiers who belonged to the guerilla were set free by the Cuban leader. They returned to the Spanish outposts declaring that the commander of the Cuban forces, who had a talk with them, was General Gomez himself. They declare that he has about 2,000 well armed men, almost all cavalry. It is said among the Cuban soldiers that the Cuban General Francisco Carrillo is following Gomez with 3,000 men and that he is probably about in the center of the Matanzas province. The Bermeja guerilla captured by General Gomez was composed of 62 men, 32 of them being Cubans employed by the Spanish government on account of their knowledge of the country. General Gomez freed the ten Spaniards of the guerillas and ordered the thirty-two Cubans to be hanged on the spot as traitors to their country. The order was immediately executed. This military movement of Gomez' following closely upon the great military march of Gen. Banderas from Santiago de Cuba, to Pinar del Rio, is the decisive blow of the campaign against Gen. Weyler.

The Sultan's Demands.

London, May 11.—The settlement of terms of peace threatens to be a long and difficult business. The Porte has begun by demanding everything in sight, as was to be expected. The public sentiment of Europe will be outraged if a single point in the amazing list suggested in behalf of the Sultan be conceded. England will certainly oppose every one of the preposterous claims. England's policy in the mediation will be to restore the status quo ante bellum, except that the Greeks shall evacuate Crete and perhaps pay a small indemnity.

Greece Accepts Intervention.

Rome, May 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies this evening, the Marquis Visconti Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, confirmed the statement that Greece had accepted the intervention of the powers looking to a cessation of hostilities between the Greek and Turkish forces.

Jay Bird Talk.

Why is the Street Commissioner required to execute a $5,000 bond to exercise the privilege of asking the chairman of the Street Committee who shall be hired as street hands, and what price they shall be paid?

Why did the chief of police have to send to Baltimore to make a $5,000 bond? Any Democrat can make such a bond among the citizens of Raleigh. Perhaps the chief learned that rule when he was a Republican in Durham.

Who authorized two aldermen to urge the indignity and humiliation offered Major Heartt? It was not mentioned in caucus.

Who suggested the Grand Rally to adopt the installment plan of raising money to complete Parson Leak's church? Last fall the parson was classed as a dirty politician. He should be elected chaplain to the Board of Aldermen.

Why was a police officer who compelled an alderman to get people out of his bar-room after 12 o'clock Saturday nights fired from the force and one who twice or three times has been suspended for drunkenness retained? Is this carrying out the resolutions adopted repudiating Prohibition supporters in the primaries?

Why was a Raleigh Democratic negro fired as keepr of Mt. Hope Cemetery and a Richmond county Democratic negro put in his place? What twoksmm gro put in his place? That, too, when the Richmond (county) negro had a job and was also asking for one at the penitentiary and had not asked for the one given him by the aldermen.

Does the re-enacted order concerning city officers paying their just debts apply to those elected by the popular vote or only the poor policeman and street hand? Better pay up.

Did the aldermen elected by the purchased negro vote fear Mr. Belvin's seven boys might grow up and become independent Democrats and bounce him to make room for a white Republican?

JAY BIRD.

Current Washington News.

Washington, May 11.—During Senaton Wolcott's absence abroad Senator Chandler will be the acting chairman of the committee on Postoffices and Post Roads and Senator Burrows will act as chairman of the committee on Privileges and Elections, relieving Mr. Chandler, who has been assigned to that chairmanship.

Senator Butler offered a resolution today authorizing the committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to have authority to sit during the recess of the Senate, by sub-committee or otherwise at such time or place as it might deem proper to investigate the subject of postal savings banks in other countries, and report upon the feasibility of establishing such banks in the United States.

Senator Cockrell, as soon as he heard the resolution read, was on his feet. "Does this contemplate a trip across the ocean?" he asked savagely. "Not at all," replied Mr. Butler. "Well, I think you had better strike out that word 'place,' anyhow," retorted Mr. Cockrell.

Mr. Butler agreed, but Mr. Gallinger suggested that perhaps it would be a good thing to think it over, and objected to immediate consideration. Under the rule, the resolution went over until tomorrow.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

MAY'S SECOND WEEK'S SURPRISES.

[Monday, May 10th, to Saturday May 15th.]

First: Special Surprise Sale

The entire balance of our imported Scotch, English, French and German Printed High Grade Cottons, Lappets, Balzerines, Etamines, Grenadines, &c., &c., including the highest grade printed cottons manufactured. These are now offered in this special sale at **25c** per yard—worth from 35c to 50c per yard.

SECOND: SPECIAL SURPRISE SALE

The entire balance of our High Grade Imported Pattern Dress Goods—this season's choicest Woolen Dress Fabrics, including highest Paris Silk and Wool novelties, the handsomest goods of the season's production—offered in this Special Sale at **99c** per yard—real values from $1.50 to $3.50 per yard.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

"PARADISE"

FOR SALE.

This desirable place is in sight of the ocean and enjoys the delightful sea breeze; five miles from Morehead City, N. C.; bounded on the South by Bogue Sound, on the North by Newport River, both navigable streams, and lawful fences. The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad runs through the centre of the farm and in full view of the residence, with a station near by. The water pure and healthy. The farm contains several different kinds of soil and is adapted to any kind of crops grown in the State. Game, fish, clams, oysters, escallops, etc., are abundant. This place is adapted to trucking, fishing, stock raising or any other occupation one can follow in the Country.

"PARADISE"

CONTAINS ABOUT

Five Hundred Acres.

This is a rare chance to get a place with so many advantages and no disadvantages, and at so low a price. Who will be the lucky one?

Call on or address,

BROUGHTON & CO.,
Farm Agency,
'Phone 206-B. RALEIGH, N. C.

T. L. Eberhardt,

MANUFACTURER OF

RALEIGH, N. C.

SUICIDE THAT STIRS RUSSIA

STRANGE FATE OF A YOUNG WOMAN STUDENT.

Covered With Oil and Burned to Death in a St. Petersburg Prison—Great Demonstration of Students.

New York Telegram.

By far the most dramatic event that has stirred Russia in many a day is the suicide of Mlle. Maria Vetrov, of St. Petersburg. She was a school teacher, pretty, courageous and beloved by all who knew her. In some manner she managed to excite the suspicion of the government. Then one day she disappeared.

Not further back than the middle of last December Mlle. Vetrov was daily seen by her friends pacing the sidewalks of the Vasali Ostrov, where the building in which she attended the lectures of the philological and historical faculty of the higher educational courses for women is located. Government spies reported that she had taken part in helping workmen of the St. Petersburg factories to organize the great strike of 1896. It was also alleged that there was in her possession clandestine literature issued by the "people's will" parties. The receipt of this news by the government was followed by the young girl's disappearance.

About February 22 the mother of the girl, getting no news from her daughter, applied to one of her mates, entreating her to make inquiries about Maria. At first all the endeavors of her friends to get information from official sources were of no avail. The fact of the arrest was admitted by the authorities, but at the same time all offers of assistance to the prisoner were declined in the official phrase, "Mademoiselle is in no need of money now, as her food is good, and she has also books for reading." At last, on March 2, the commandant of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, in St. Petersburg, made to one of the applicants the following statement: "I must tell you the lamentable fact that Mlle. Vetrov has put an end to her life by suicide—she has spilled kerosene all on herself and burned herself to death. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the doctors, she succumbed within two days." This official statement has been corroborated. About the same time it transpired that one of the political prisoners incarcerated in the fortress had heard heart rending cries coming from one of the neighboring cells, and that he believed that the voice was that of Mlle. Vetrov.

March 13 the whole of the higher courses of women were in a ferment and all the students, more than 700 in number, joined in a unanimous outburst of protest against those who were the real cause of this unheard of suicide. Prof. Alex. Vvedensky, lecturer on psychology and philosophy, delivered a powerful and glowing speech. Were this the case to be looked upon even from the point of view of the "interests of the state," he said, among the other things, even then, and admitting Mlle. Vetrov's guilt, "which, however, has yet to be proved," he could not term what had happened otherwise than "as a crime," and the case cannot remain without an inquiry into it. At the same time the speaker entreated the students to abstain from demonstration, as otherwise the police would term it a "students' riot" and use it to distract the attention of the public from the original horrid fact. In case of a demonstration speeches might be delivered, but that was exactly what the police are longing for; nay, sham orators put into the field by the police might come to the front.

No lecturing was possible at the courses that day, as excited talk, loud lamentations, tears and angry exclamations were filling the lecture hall. Next day a requiem mass was had at the building where the courses were held, and again no lectures were delivered. Another mass for the dead was planned for March 4, at noon, at the Kazan Cathedral. The students of all the higher educational institutions in St. Petersburg were informed of this, but it was agreed beforehand that no speeches were to be delivered. Indeed, toward the time fixed the whole of the enormous Kazan Cathedral was filled with the under graduates of both sexes. The number is estimated at between 6,000 and 7,000. The chief priest of the cathedral when applied to for a requiem mass, replied that this was a demonstratory mass, and therefore could not be held. Later on it transpired that the police had issued orders to the clergy of all the churches in St. Petersburg not to hold any service at the request of the students.

All this enormous crowd waited until 12:40, expecting all the time that the priests would yield to the general desire, but toward 1 o'clock it became evident that there would be no service, and the patience of the young people being exhausted a certain commotion murmurs, even loud exclamations occurred, and no one can say how it would have ended had not somebody been struck with the happy idea of starting singing the hymn "In Everlasting Remembrance." The grand waves of the sound of this beautiful lament over the grave, sung by several thousands of young voices, filled the gigantic cupolas of the church.

Five or six wreaths appeared over the heads of the singers. One of them, presented by the students of the higher courses for women, was especially striking, being made of thorns, and bearing the inscription, "To the Memory of the Champion of Freedom Untimely Lost." This ocean of young humanity then moved toward the large exit leading to the Kazan street, where they met a cordon of police, about 200 in number, behind whom was another of about 100 gendarmes, on horseback. Thus the passage into the Kazan street, as well as into the Nevsky Prospeki, was barred.

An altercation with the police ensued, but as soon as the prefect of police of St. Petersburg, Gen. Kleyhels, arrived he ordered the crowd not to be detained. Toward 1:30 the cordons were removed and Kleyhels left. Part of the crowd, however, about 2,000 in number, did not disperse, and proceeded along the Kazen street, singing the hymn, as in the cathedral. On reaching the Gorokhovaya street the procession again met a detachment of mounted gendarmes, who, however, did not detain it but marched in front, while the police formed the rear. With such an escort the procession reached the headquarters of the police of the Kazan division. On their way at least half of the crowd fell out, but the remaining thousand was blocked in the Lviny Pereoulok in front of the police building. Here they were detained for at least two or three hours, while the inspectors and sub-inspectors of the various higher institutions were summoned to the spot.

With the help of these gentleman, who are bound to know all their students personally, a list of those captured was made, after which they were set free.

A Town of Turtle Eaters.

New York Press.

It takes about 5,000 turtles a year to keep New York in turtle soup. This city and London are the great turtle eaters. All the rest of the world together would not equal either one of these cities in the amount of turtle meat consumed, and New York consumes 2,000 more of the "big fish" than London does. Nearly all the turtles received in this city come from Key West.

They are caught on the coral reefs surrounding the Florida keys, and, after being taken into Key West, are shipped to this port by a Mallory line steamer. The turtles are laid on their backs in a compartment below decks. The compartment is kept warm, and that is all the care the creatures receive. They are not fed at all.

Strange to say, in a large shipment it is rare that more than one turtle dies in the four days' trip up the coast.

A few turtles arrive here at odd intervals from Jamaica, but they do not arrive in as good condition as the Key West turtles and are not considered such good eating.

Londoners, in spite of all that has been said about Aldermanic turtle soup, do not really know what good turtle soup is. Their turtles come from Jamaica.

The turtle trade, both in London and New York, is in the hands of a few men. T. K. Bellis controls nine-tenths of the London trade, and Eugene Blackford at least two-thirds of the New York trade.

Up above Mr. Blackford's place in Fulton Market he has a room to which the turtles are hoisted and laid on their backs in a mild temperature as soon as they are received from the steamer. In summer, when the market is full of turtles, they are placed in pens in the East River, back of the fish market, and fed on chopped cabbage. In winter, however, they get only a warm room.

Turtles have been known to live for a month after their arrival without food, just by being kept warm. In winter the dealers are careful, as a rule, not to order too many turtles. They order just about the number for which they have a demand.

Sometimes, when there came a sudden and unexpected demand, turtles have been sent up from Florida by express, but that makes a turtle cost so much that it is only in emergencies that he travels that way.

For the New York market the turtles required are from 15 to 325 pounds for Florida turtles. Jamaica turtles are not good when they weigh more than 180 pounds. Kingston, Jamaica, is the place where most of the turtle fishing for the London market is done. The great sea turtles, with all their possibilities of steak and soup, swarm over the coral reefs north of Jamaica, and over 100 men work on from eight to fifteen small schooners catching them.

Strong nets are stretched from rock to rock of coral and against these nets the "fish," as the turtles are called by their hunters, swim and cling with their flippers. Then the fishermen gather them in. Each schooner carrying back to Kingston from the reef brings as its catch from eighty to 100 turtles. They are put into enclosures filled with sea water, fed on turtle grass and taken out as required, either for export or home consumption.

Nearly 2,000 turtles a year are sent to London, and, in spite of rumors to the contrary, they are not all consumed by the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen. Turtles bound for England get a liberal supply of sea water, are fed on a diet of oatmeal and lettuce, and are comforted with beds of warm straw.

Nevertheless, the death rate among them, while on the voyage, is large. Those which survive the voyage sometimes die in the train from Southampton to London. Out of one lot of 120 shipped to the principal London dealer some time ago, only seventy-five were alive when the steamer arrived at Southampton, and of those thirty died before they reached London.

A turtle will stand decapitation better than cold. A turtle whose head had been cut off twenty-four hours previously knocked down a man cook in a Newcastle hotel, and it is not infrequently that these "big fish" are nailed to the decks of a ship to prevent their swarming all over it. They don't seem to mind it at all.

Yet any temperature below 40 degrees kills a turtle out of hand.

A turtle's head will retain its vitality for a long time after being severed from the body. It is a well attested fact that some times a turtle's head which has been off for hours will bite at a piece of wood. A turtle's heart cut out and laid on a marble slab will sometimes go on beating for two hours after it has parted company with the body.

The green turtle, which is the kind the New York market requires almost exclusively, is a patient and peaceful creature, and there is no danger in handling him. But his cousin, the "snapping turtle," a creature which largely affects the land, is of a different temper. In the handling of snapping turtles considerable care has to be exercised, for they cannot only hit stunning blows with their flippers, but their powerful beaks are capable of doing serious injury.

A man was once carrying a large turtle into a famous restaurant, when, as he went to place it on the floor, the creature snapped his nose clean off. When a snapping turtle is sold a piece of wood is placed in his beak and tied there with strong cords running around his head. Otherwise he could not be handled with any sort of safety. Only about 250 pounds a month of snapping turtle are sold in New York.

FLOUR MILL AT RANDLEMAN.

Site Purchased and Arrangements Perfected—Local Briefs.

Special Cor. of The Tribune.

Randleman, N. C., May 11.—The roller flour mill is an absolute certainty now, the lot having been purchased near the depot from Mr. A. R. Steed. The capacity of the mill will be about fifty barrels of flour per day, with complete machinery for making meal and feed. The mill people claim that they will be able to make meal equal to the product of the Knoxville City mill, which is said to be the best meal ever sold in the port of the country.

Mr. J. W. Allen's store and contents were entirely destroyed by fire Sunday morning about 3 o'clock. The supposition is that some one set the house on fire. Loss about $700 or $750, with $500 insurance.

Miss Jessie Woollen, daughter of Dr. W. A. Woollen, is quite sick of diphtheria.

One case of scarlet fever is reported in town.

Rev. J. E. Woosley is conducting a revival at St. Paul's Church this week.

Mr. Junius Beckwith, Barney Allen, Mr. Ewing and two other gentlemen from Troy came here Sunday on bicycles en route to Greensboro, to attend the circus.

Mr. Elias Macon and Mrs. Allen were married here Sunday evening at 5 o'clock.

THE CITY OF OAKS

The Tribune's Directory of Matters of Interest About Raleigh.

The beautiful "City of Oaks," capital of the Commonwealth of North Carolina, was laid out from a piece of land purchased from Colonel Joel Lane, by commissioners appointed by the General Assembly for that purpose, on the 4th day of April, 1792. It is situated upon the rise that begins to mark the lower from the upper portion of the State, upon easy undulations, only three hundred feet above the sea, surrounded by lands in high state of cultivation, with a most equable climate, and withal presents as many attractions for all that constitutes a desirable home as any city upon the Atlantic slope.

While backing in some of the advantages alike of the sea-coast and the mountain, it possesses many not common to either. No disease has ever appeared here in its most virulent form, and its rate of mortality is far below the average. Together with Aiken, S. C., Raleigh was recommended by a commission of army surgeons as a proper and suitable point for the establishment of a Government sanitarium.

The population of Raleigh has always been one of remarkable culture, chivalrous but conservative and law-abiding; and though the centre of all political excitement, and enjoying the utmost freedom of discussion and expression of opinion, it is its proud boast that it has never had a riot. "A beautiful and appropriate monument erected by the new to one of the most illustrious political martyrs of the old world, and by North Carolina to the author of the first attempt at colonization within her borders," Raleigh has always maintained an enviable reputation as the home of brave action and refined culture.

From a village of some four or five thousand in 1865, Raleigh has steadily grown into a respectable city of about eighteen thousand, including the population upon its outskirts not strictly within its sharply-defined limits. Its city government is of the best order, strictly but mildly enforced; it has an efficient system of street railway; a thorough and satisfactory water supply; a well equipped fire department; is beautifully lighted by electricity; has its main thoroughfares paved; has a well-conducted telephone system; is adorned with a number of magnificent public buildings and private residences; its population is employed by many and varied industries; has churches of all the leading denominations; its public and private school facilities are most excellent; its debt is small, and its credit is high. In a word, we have a city of which we speak with pride and to which we cordially invite the industrious and honest home-seeker.

Raleigh Police Census, 1896.

In the census taken by this department, the enumerators received and conscientiously followed instructions, putting the name of no one on their books who lived outside the corporate limits. This showed a population of 13,081. When we recall the fact that the corporate limits have not been extended since 1856, that a large number of our citizens who are essentially of the city, have built up homes just outside, that the increase by reason of establishment of factories and manufacturing plants is all on the outside, amounting in round numbers to not less than 4,500, we can reasonably claim a population incident to and being a part of our city of not less than 17,500 showing a gratifying increase since the census taken in 1890.

Street Directory.

The State Capitol is the meeting-point for the streets which divide the city on the North, South, East and West. Fayetteville and Halifax streets separate the city East and West, Fayetteville street running South and Halifax street running North. The other streets running North and South are in the following order:

East Side.	West Side.
Wilmington,	Salisbury,
Blount,	McDowell and Manly,
Person,	Dawson,
Bloodworth,	Harrington,
East,	West,
Swain and Haywood,	Saunders.

Newbern avenue and Hillsboro street separate the city North and South. From the Capitol, Newbern avenue runs East and Hillsboro street runs West. The other streets running East and West are as follows:

North Side.	South Side.
Edenton,	Morgan,
Jones,	Hargett,
Lane,	Martin,
North and Oakwood avenue,	Davie,
Johnson and Polk,	Cabarrus,
Peace,	Lenoir,
Firwood avenue,	South,
	Smithfield and Cannon.

The buildings are numbered on the Philadelphia plan, 100 to a block, beginning at the State Capitol.

North Carolina Facts and Statistics.

Number of counties, 96.
State area, 52,286 square miles.
Extreme length is 503¼ miles.
Extreme breadth is 187½ miles.
Number of electoral votes, 11.
Length of coast line is 314 miles.
Land surface, 48,666 square miles.
Water surface, 3,620 square miles.
Area Dismal Swamps, 150,000 acres.
Number of miles of railroad, 3,579.
Indian population (census 1890) 1,571.
Inland steamboat navigation, 900 miles.
Total population (cesus 1890), 1,617,947.
Average mean annual rainfall, 52 inches.
White population (census 1890), 1,049,191.
Colored population (census 1890), 567,170.
Total water-power, 3,500,00 horse-power.
Western boundary—longitude 81 degrees, 42 minutes, 20 seconds.
Average winter temperature, 43 degrees Fahrenheit.
The highest point is Mitchell Peak, 6,888 feet.
Average area of counties is 507 square miles.
Number of varieties of mineral discovered, 180.
Average summer temperature, 75 degrees Fahrenheit.
Average elevation of State above sea level is 640 feet.
Average mean annual temperature, 59 degrees Fahrenheit.
Area of largest county (Brunswick) is 950 square miles.
Number of towns with a population of over 2,000, 23.
Area of smallest county (New Hanover) is 80 square miles.
Highest towns—Boone, 3,250 feet; Highlands, 4,000 feet.
Legal rate of interest, 6 per cent; usury forfeits interest.
Deaths by consumption, 1.05 per 1,000 of State population.
Limit to State and county taxes, 66 2-3 cents. Limit to poll-tax, $2.
Highest point of Smoky mountain range is Clingman's Dome, 6,660 feet.
Mean annual temperature at Raleigh, 76 degrees; Florence, Italy, 75 degrees.
Mean annual temperature at Raleigh, 60 degrees; Florence, Italy, 59 degrees.
State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Mean annual winter temperature of Raleigh, 44 degrees; Florence, Italy, 44 degrees.
The highest point of Blue Ridge mountain in the State is Grandfather Mountain, 5,897 feet.
The average date of first killing frost is October 10, and the last killing frost in spring is in April.
The largest drainage area of the State is that of the Cape Fear river, aggregating over 8,000 square miles.
Asheville is 2,250 feet above sea level. Mean annual temperature, 54.20 degrees—summer, 71.70 degrees; winter, 38.02 degrees.
Mean annual rainfall at Raleigh, 48 inches; Florence, Italy, 27 inches. Altitude above sea level of Raleigh, 365 feet.
Position of Raleigh—State capitol—is latitude 35 degrees, 47 minutes; longitude, 78 degrees, 38 minutes, 5 seconds.
The death penalty is only inflicted for murder, arson, burglary and rape. The General Assembly has power to abolish it in all cases if deemed advisable.
Married women retain all their real and personal property, exempt from the debts of their husbands. Liens of mechanics and laborers for their work, are required.
Legislature, biennial in odd-numbered years, meeting Wednesday after the first Monday in January. Limit of session, 60 days. Terms of Senators and Representatives, two years each. Pay, $4.00 per day.
Homesteads are allowed to the amount of $1,000 value and personal property to the amount of $500. The homestead is not only exempt during the life of owner, but after death during the minority of any of his children and also during the widowhood of his wife.

Raleigh Water Supply.

The Raleigh water works was constructed by the National Water Works Construction company, of Dayton, Ohio, in 1887, Mr. M. M. Moore, C. E., engineer in charge. The supply is taken from Walnut creek, two miles from the city. Water is pumped through the filters into the reservoir; from reservoir pumped to tower, on West Morgan street, holding 101,516 gallons.

There are 125 public fire-hydrants and twenty-five private fire hydrants, making 150, which gives ample fire protection.

Number and Location of Fire Alarm Boxes.

12—S. W. corner Polk and East streets.
13—S. E. corner Johnson and Halifax streets.
14—S. W. corner of North and Person streets.
15—N. W. corner Edenton and East streets.
16—N. W. corner Polk and Blount streets.
21—N. E. corner Morgan and Blount streets.
23—N. W. corner Wilmington and Martin streets.
24—N. E. corner Davie and Bloodworth streets.
25—S. W. corner Wilmington and South streets.
26—N. E. corner Hargett and Swain streets.
27—S. W. corner Blount and Cabarrus streets.
212—N. E. corner Fayetteville and Hargett streets.
214—N. E. corner Hargett and Bloodworth streets.
31—S. W. corner Davie and Dawson streets.
32—S. W. corner Hillsboro and West streets.
34—S. E. corner Lenoir and McDowell streets.
35—N. E. corner Hargett and Dawson streets.
36—N. E. corner South and Harrington streets.
37—N. W. corner West and Hargett streets.
4—Morgan street, between Salisbury and McDowell. (Box in water tower; key at Capital hose house.)
41—Dawson street (West side) between Jones and Lane streets.
42—N. W. corner Halifax and Edenton streets.
43—N. E. corner Jones and Saunders streets.
47—North street, west of Salisbury, near car shed.
321—N. W. corner Railroad and Fayetteville streets.
45—Raleigh Cotton Mills.
52—Insane Asylum.

Public Buildings.

Agricultural and Mechanical College, West Raleigh.
City Hall and Market, Fayetteville.
Colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, corner South and Bloodworth.
County Court House, Fayetteville.
County Jail, rear of county Court House.
Executive Mansion (Governor's residence), Burke square, on Blount.
North Carolina Insane Asylum, Southwest Raleigh.
North Carolina Penitentiary, on Southern railroad, o. s. w.
North Carolina Institute for the Blind, corner Jones and Dawson.
North Carolina Agricultural building, corner Edenton and Halifax.
North Carolina Experimental buildings, Hillsboro road, o. s. w.
North Carolina Exposition and Agricultural Society building, Hillsboro, o. s. w.
State Capitol (executive building), Union Square, center of city.
State Arsenal, Union Square.
Soldiers' Home Buildings, Newberne avenue, o. s. e.
Supreme Court building, corner Edenton and Salisbury.
United States Court House and Post-office, Fayetteville.

Public Monuments.

Confederate Soldiers' Monument, Union Square.
Washington Monument, Union square.

Public School Buildings.

Centennial Graded School, foot of Fayetteville.
Garfield Graded School (colored) South Swain.
Murphy Graded School, corner Person and Polk.
Washington Graded School, west South street.

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A STRONGER MARKET

Renewal of Foreign Interest in American Securities.

COTTON DECLINED IN LIVERPOOL

STRONGER DISPOSITION TO BUY COTTON THAN TO SELL.

Speculation in Grain Futures Ruled by Crop and Weather Reports—A Feeling of Uncertainty Along All Lines of Trading.

Private Wire of John A. Duncan, 307 Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.

New York, May 11.—Stocks.—The stock market opened strong under the influence of higher London quotations and a renewal of foreign interest in American securities. Arbitrage houses bought a round amount of international stocks in the morning. Realizing caused reactions in the afternoon, there was no pressure of long Traders sold short to some ex- on the reports that large shipments of gold would be made at the end of the week. In Manhattan the coverage of a large block of short stock left from a point higher and Western at one time showed a gain of per cent, reacting later. Jersey was attacked in the late trading and lost over a point. Chicago Gas lost 1¾ per cent, but lost about a point. The market closed dull but at the concessions from the best

New York, May 11.—Cotton.—Closing cables in Liverpool today were 2-64 lower than yesterday's closing. The decline in New York was at about uniform figures and a rather better feeling seemed to pervade the market up- when prices began to improve. At present time the advance has been 4 points under free buying by a prominent house here and for Liver- account. Advices by telegraph pointed to the growing crop are of a rather favorable charac- the weekly government weather- was regarded as rather bullish and has resulted in driving some shorts who buy back their cotton. The market was quiet but strong with very lit- trading. There is, however, a much better disposition to buy than to sell and with the advent of any specu- activity from outsiders, from which source very little support is at present being received, we should doubtless see higher prices. The spot demand continues fairly active and, as was the case last week, will probably check any material decline in view of the light receipts at the ports.

PRICE, M'CORMICK & CO.

Chicago, Ill., May 11.—Wheat.—The disappointing government report would undoubtedly have had a weakening effect on the wheat market had it not been for the counter effect produced by the numerous reports of crop damage in California, which is said to have occurred since the government figures were compiled. The hot winds continue on the Pacific slope and the day was hotter than ever. The market was also strengthened by the new rule adopted yesterday on contract wheat, which many think will eventually enhance prices permanently. Scalpers played for a turn all day and got short at the bottom on prediction of rain in California, which was afterwards denied. The rapid return at close came from the reported taking of a large line for export in New York, some messages giving as much as 500,000 bushels. Cash wheat sales here were very small. World's visible supply decreased largely, but the increase in Europe was a discouraging small part of it.

Corn and Oats—Had a good rally and closed strong. The fine weather does not bring out the anticipated large

Chicago, Ill., May 11.—Hogs.—Dull but with little active receipts of hogs continue to overload the yards.

BENNETT, HARRIS & CO.

Stocks.	
Am. Spirits Mfg Co	10½
pref'd	29½
Atchison	10¾
pref'd	19⅝
American Cotton Oil	11½
pref'd	58¾
American Tobacco	71¾
pref'd	104
Atlantic Coast L	11½
Baltimore & Ohio	9
Canada Southern	48¾
Canadian Pacific	46⅝
Central Pacific	16¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	24½
Chicago & Alton	82⅞
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	16
Chicago Gas	54¼
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	102⅞
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	92½
Chicago & Great Western	24½
pref'd	92½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	104¾
pref'd	13
Chicago & Northwestern	17
pref'd	83½
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	11
pref'd	27
Colorado Fuel and Iron	96
Consolidated Gas	3⅞
Delaware & Hudson	124¾
Delaware, Lack. & Western	36¾
Denver & Rio Grande	104½
pref'd	154
Erie	9⅝
pref'd	56½
General Electric	138
Illinois Central	13⅝
Lake Shore	157
Louisville & Nashville	27½
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	63½
Manhattan Consolidated	18¾
Michigan Central	115¼
Minnesota Iron	103¾
Missouri Pacific	74½
Mobile & Ohio	131
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	7½
National Lead	8
pref'd	26⅝
New Jersey Central	60½
New York Central	96⅝
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	13½
pref'd	38½
New York, Lake Erie & Western	12½
pref'd	31⅝
New York, New Haven & Hartford	1½
New York, Ontario & Western	93
New York, Susquehanna & Western	7¾
pref'd	20½
Norfolk & Western	10½
pref'd	24½
Northern Pacific	6¾
pref'd	13⅛
Pacific Mail	31½
Pittsburg	170
Pullman Palace Car Co	163
Reading	16¾
pref'd	42
Rio Grande Western	82
St. Louis & San Francisco	6¾
pref'd	24
St. Louis Southwestern	7
pref'd	16
Southern Railway	6¾
pref'd	16¾
Standard Rope & Twine	4
Sugar	111¾
pref'd	113
Tennessee Coal & Iron	39
Texas Pacific	11¾
Union Pacific	39¾
U. S. Leather	13⅜
pref'd	74¾
U. S. Rubber	36½
pref'd	82
Wabash	7¾
pref'd	16½
Western Union	90
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6
pref'd	23
Wisconsin Central	7¾
Express Companies.	
Adams	140
American	150
United States	45
Wells-Fargo	115
Miscellaneous.	
American Spirits Mfg Co	2¾
pref'd	10
American Sugar Refining Co	111¾
pref'd	113
American Tobacco Co	103¾
pref'd	131
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	39
Consolidated Gas Co	204
General Electric	39¾
Laclede Gas	74½
pref'd	82½
National Lead Co	36½
pref'd	113
North American Co	6¾
Pacific Mail	39¾
Pipe Line Certificates	1¼
Pullman Palace Car Co	163
Silver Certificates	60½
Standard Rope & Twine Co	4
Sugar Refining Co	111¾
pref'd	113
Tennessee Coal & Iron	39
Texas Pacific Land Trust	11¾
U. S. Leather	7¾
pref'd	54¾
U. S. Rubber	13
pref'd	64
Western Union	76½

Local Stock Market.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' National Bank	123	125
National Bank of Raleigh	116	117
Raleigh Savings Bank	130	135
Commercial & F'm'r's' B'k	122	123
Raleigh & Gaston 8's	104½	105
N C Ag Society 6's	...	40
North Carolina 4's	104½	105
North Carolina 6's	127½	128
Caraleigh Phosphate W'ks	105	106
W N C R R 6's	113	114
Raleigh Cotton Mills	90	93
N C R R stock	121	122
Raleigh & Gaston R R	...	...
Seaboard Air Line R R	...	...
City of Raleigh 6's 1907	106½	107½
City of Raleigh 6's 1897	101	102
The Mills M'f'g Co pfd	...	...
Caraleigh Cotton Mills	70	73
N C Car Co	90	95
The Mills M'f'g Co	...	...

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago May 11.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—	Opening.	Closing
July	72¼	72⅝
Sept	68½	68⅞
CORN—		
July	24⅞	24⅞
Sept	26	26
OATS—		
July	17⅝	17⅞
Sept	18¼	18¼
PORK—		
July	$8 60	$8 62½
Sept	8 65	8 65
LARD—		
July	4 05	4 02½
Sept	4 15	4 10
RIBS—		
July	4 67½	4 67½
Sept	4 72½	4 72½

Raleigh Cotton Market.

Strict good middling.....7⅝ to 7¾
Good middling .....7½ to 7⅝
Strict middling 7½
Middling .....7⅜ to 7½

Prices firm.

Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 7 bales.

RALEIGH PRODUCE MARKGET.

Flour—Best patent, per barrel, $6.00; straights, per barrel, $5.50; clear flour, $5; low grades, $4.50.

Lard—Best, per pound, 8c; medium, 7c

Bacon—Western, 7½c per pound.

Hams—North Carolina, 11½c; Baltimore, 13c.

Sugar—Granulated, 6c per pound; cut loaf, 8c; pulverized, 8c; brown, 5c.

Coffee—Arbuckles, 16@20c per pound; green coffee, 12*@20c.

Butter—Best country, 25c; country, 20c; western creamery, 30c.

Eggs—12½ c per dozen.

Dried Fruit—Evaporated peaches, 12½c; unevaporated, 10c; evaporated apples, 8c; unevaporated, 5c.

Chickens—Spring, 15@20c; old hens, 25@30c.

Cabbage—Per crate, $2; per head, 5@10c.

Beans—String, per crate, $1.75; per quart, 10c.

Squash—Per crate, $1.50.

Potatoes—Old, per bushel, 75c; new, per bushel, $2.25.

Sweet potatoes—Old, 50c per bushel; new, $5 per barrel.

Lettuce—Per head, 5@10c.

Radishes—Per bunch, 2½@5c.

Strawberries—Per quart, 10c.

Peas—Per peck, 30c; per qupart, 5c.

Tomatoes—Per dozen, 50c.

Onions—Per bunch, 5c; seven bunches for 25c.

Spinnage—Per bushel, 60c; per peck. 20c.

Bananas—Per bunch, 75c@$1.50.

Lemons—Per box, 350 to 360 in a box, $2.75@3.50.

Peanuts—Per pound, 2*@4c, acoerding to grade.

Pineapples—Each, 12@25c.

Oranges—Messina, per box, $2.50@4.00; California, per box, $3.50@4.50.

Apples—Per barrel, $3.50@4.50, according to grade.

CROWNED HEADS.

Like to Have Americans for Their Friends and Cronies.

New York Tribune.

Americans thus distinguished by the friendship and regard of Old World royalty as a rule show that they are worthy thereof by abstaining from boasting about it. Thanks to this discretion, it is not generally known that it was an American who acted as best man to the Grand-Duke Michael of Russia when he married Countess Sophie Meherenberg in defiance of the late Czar's orders. There are several Americans, members of the very smart Marlborough Club in London, who have been proposed and put through by the Prince of Wales, and still others for whom he himself obtained the privileges of the club during their stay in London. The most intimate friend and most trusted confidant of the secretive Emperor Napoleon III. was a Bostonian. Young Emperor William, as every one knows, delights in the companionship of his former American fellow-student at the University of Bonn, who can boast of being the one man on earth with whom the Kaiser is unaffected, natural and free from pose. Indeed, there is not a crowned head in Europe or a Prince of the blood of any importance who does not have one or more American cronies with whom he can unbend without any danger of their becoming unduly familiar or of their endeavoring to take advantage of the royal friendship to serve selfish personal interests, and, above all, who do not offend him by snobbishness.

The soil of the United States is distinctly unfavorable to the cultivation of snobbishness, and during the course of a residence of several years, on and off, in this country I have had the opportunity of observing that even those Englishmen in whom the complaint has been most acute at home have been cured of it before they have been here long—the remedy in each instance being that self-respect which is the birthright of the native citizen of this great commonwealth, and which seems to inflate the lungs of even the lowliest immigrant from Europe the very moment that he sets his foot on the soil of the United States.

Merely Curiosity.

Magistrate—How is it that your hand was found in the prosecutor's pocket?

Prisoner—Out of curiosity, your worship. I knew he had just been to his lawyer, and I wanted to know if he really had a copper or two left.

GAMBLING IN DENVER

BIG FARO AND POKER GAMES WITH THE LIMIT OFF.

Incidents Were Tens of Thousands of Dollars Depended Upon the Turn of a Single Card.

One of the biggest games played at a Denver gambling table of recent years was that in McAvoy's place four years ago. Captain Jim Allison conducts the Hiawatha Club at Manitou, and this particular summer he had made a barrel of money and had it to burn, says a correspondent in the New York Sun. He came up to Denver and after casting about the town for a while, decided to strike at McAvoy. He took a seat at one of the faro tables and commenced by making $50 bets, which was the limit under the general rule of the house. He won and lost and broke even at the end of about an hour with the remark that there was excitement in a game only when the limit was removed. He was informed that he could bet any sum he desired and win or lose, it was the same to the house. The first thing he did was to drop $1,000, followed by an other, and then another to keep it company. Then he plunged about the table in a reckless fashion, and wound up by pulling in about $5,000 in chips worth $25 apiece in less than twenty minutes. An hour later he left $6,800 ahead of the game.

Allison circulated around town for several hours, followed by an admiring crowd of tinhorns, and then returned and dropped his winnings in less than fifteen minutes.

"Never touched me," was the remark he made as he saw his money raked in by the dealer. It was the only remark he made.

He now produced more money, and for five hours played one of the stiffest games ever put up in the West. Several times he was $10,000 ahead, several times he was as much as $5,000 behind, and once he lost $11,000, but only pushed his hat back a little further on his head and put more money on the table. Within an hour he had it back, and was forging ahead. At midnight he had over $17,000 to his credit and at 1 A. M. a trifle over $18,000. At this point a porter left the house, and one of the safety deposits vaults of the city, where the gambler banked, was opened up to permit him to get more cash, for McAvoy did not want Allison to drain the last cent in the house. But by the time the messenger returned, accompanied by a couple of armed men hearing $10,000, there was no need of the money. Allison was losing. He lost steadily, and a few minutes after 3 o'clock arose from the table, poorer by $7,200 than he was when he entered the house. It is estimated that Allison must have won and lost anywhere from $100,000 to $150,000 in the nine hours that he played, and had he withheld from his winnings the percentage the house usually has against the player he would have been the winner, even with the amount dropped on the last turn, by anywhere from $10,000 to $15,000.

In 1881 the Missouri House was opened here. George, Thomas and Dave Sanford of Leadville threatened to drop down and clean the place out. They talked about it and with $13,000 to their credit went against the tiger with a system they believed to be certain to win. They played in eight-hour watches and sat eight days in the game. At no time were they more than $4,000 ahead, and as a rule they were steady losers when the third watch was called off at the end of each day. But they had figured on everything going against them for ten days, they said, and pluckily stuck it out. At 1 o'clock on a Monday morning, when within a few dollars from the end of the pile, Dave had his brother George called, meanwhile risking only small sums, and when George appeared entered into a whispered consultation with him. At its conclusion George answered, loud enough for everybody in the room to hear:

"Stick to the system."

The system was in making a number of small bets, a per centage of larger bets, an occasional large bet, and reversing the rule as near as the crowd could figure it, but there were times only one bet was made and everything else was swept from the table. Sometimes this was on a small sum of money, and at other times on a large sum. If the single bet won, everything they had in winnings, and a per centage of the capital, was placed on a single card and doubled or lost at a turn. The capital, as they figured it, was the actual amount they had left from the original $13,000; the amount lost of the original sum cut no figure whatever. Thus it was, at three o'clock in the morning of the eighth day, the last of the original money, with all the money won on the last turn, was played on the king to win. The king was selected according to a method they had; it was placed sometimes to win, other times to lose, according to the number of times they had won or lost. When the 3 o'clock bet was made, curiously enough, they had just $13,000 on the king to win, exactly the amount they had started with eight days before. The cards were drawn amid suppressed excitement, and they lost. The brothers put on their coats without a word and left the house. Five hundred people saw them lose the money.

A busines man in this city who thought he knew all about poker called one day on a gambler who never bluffed at any sort of a game and told him that he would like to go against a game of poker, no limit, but did not care to do it in a public gambling house. He would ask that a number of his friends be present, that he might have a square deal, and, of course, the gambler might have an equal number of his friends there. The reply was to the effect that all the men the gambler wanted was a dealer, a man to handle the cash, and a lookout, as he did not have time to watch the game himself. A private room was fitted up, and two colored porters were required to keep the crowd supplied with sandwiches and irrigating fluids. The business man played a stiff game, played it hard from the start, and was ahead one time nearly half a hundred thousand dollars, which was the amount he was after.

The gambler saw him at every bet. It was as square a game as was ever played, and the busines man, who thought he could make a fortune at poker, gave a check for a trifle more than $20,000 at 4 o'clock in the morning—the amount his night of fun had cost him—while the house stood the expense of the wine and supper, as it always did on such occasions. Within a week, with the same gamblers as watchers over the game, the same business man went against another business man and lost $14,000.

During the Knights Templar conclave in Denver in 1893 two Templars met in the barroom of the Albany Hotel and shook dice for the drinks. One paid with a $20 gold piece, and soon they were shaking for it. One of the men lost $5,000 at that gait before morning.

One of the strangest games and one of the quickest ever played in the State brought a Chestnut street gambling house in Leadville to the snapping point in 18 minutes. A hurdy-gurdy layout blew into the city under the title of the Silver Barrooms. A fellow who was unknown to the crowd, but had just sold a mine for $5,000, walked in. The house had had a run of luck and this man knew it and talked loud. The only way to play faro, he said, was to stick to one card, and by a system of doubling his bets at certain times, which he had figured out, and staying with the game, he calculated that a man could get rich. Some one suggested that he quit talking and play. He dropped a dollar on the ace to win, and it didn't. Another went the same road.

Then he put up $4 and lost, and then lost $8, and the next time won $32. He stayed with those cards, sometimes to win, often to lose, but more often "open" than any other way, and won the last bet 18 minutes after he had started, and had all his money "coppered" on the ace. He had lost $22,767, and on the turn of the card he won; but he was only $1 ahead of the game when the amount he had lost was figured in. The case cards were now to be dealt, and three to one was offered if he called the turn, which he did after putting up $10,000. The bank paid him $30,000, and announced that it had suspended business. The stranger drifted out of town without telling his name. This was in 1879, before Leadville had shipped a ton of milling ore, but when more money changed hands than at any other time in the history of the camp.

One of the biggest games ever played in the West was the one at which four men sat down in 1874. There were Clifton Bell, the best known gambler in Denver; Charlie Sampson, Marshal Shafenburg, and Gilbert N. Pierce. Sampson and Pierce dropped out after awhile. It was poker without limit. It was not long before Shafenburg and Bell were betting great sums, and all the town that couldn't get into the room stood in the hallway and lined the street, and bulletins were sent out. The two men were out for big game, and each had nerve and displayed it. Shafenburg had money, so had Bell. The town was looking on, and each man had a reputation to sustain. Shafenburg lost $75,000. That was enough to satisfy almost any man, but in response to a suggestion he told a friend that, like Paul Jones, he had just commenced to fight. The luck was on the other side, though, for he dropped, in money and property, including his home, a matter of over $250,000, and was cleaned out slicker than a whistle when Bell asked him to name his poison and they all adjourned.

The gambling houses of Cripple Creek during the height of the boom, 14 months ago, were notable in their way, but nobody ever heard of any remarkable winnings that did not go back into the hands of the table owners. No aggregate winnings were ever made in the city, but the professionals took about all the loose money in the town. When the fire swept the town last spring the gamblers were ahead of the game far enough to retire for life or seek other fields.

A Good Motto.

A good story is told of Sir Walter Scott. While sitting in his library one day, a tall Highlander, who had been building an inn near by, came in and said:

"May it please you, Sir Walter, I am going to call my place. 'The Flodden Inn,' and as ye've written a poem on Flodden Field, it struck me an' the guidwife that ye might 'ie us a line for motto o' the hoose."

"Have you read the poem?" asked Cir Walter.

"No, sir; I'm nae a reader."

"Then you know nothing about it?"

"Nothin'; but I've heard them say as knows that it's a verra fine thing."

"Well, I would advise you to take a line from the poem itself."

"An' what'll that be?"

"'Drink, weary traveler, drink and pray.'"

"But my inn's no to be a kirk," said the man, 'and the more prayin' there is the less drinkin' there'll be, and' I dinna want that."

"Oh," laughed Sir Walter, "I think I can alter the line to suit you by leaving out one letter, an 'r'"

"How will it be then?"

"'Drink, weary traveler, drink and pay.'"

"Just the verra thing," shouted the man, as he went away delighted.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK

One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an ncrease of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed ,and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal will remain the same, $1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

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JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4, 1897.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	8.00 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:10 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:27 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
*Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:50 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
*Lv. Sanford	2:40 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	3:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	3:58 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:22 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:10 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:23 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:33 a m
Lv. Maxton	10:04 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:52 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	11:16 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:25 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:46 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:35 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:10 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:18 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Ar. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

*Meals.

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and west; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Norfolk, Va., to Nashville, Tenn., via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Nashville to Norfolk, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:40 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south. Sleeping car Raleigh to Greensboro.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:40 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. CULP,
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W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

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RALEIGH

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1897.

Weather Report.

Washington, D. C., May 11—Weather: Forecast for Wednesday,—For West Virginia, Virginia and N. C., threatening weather, with rain; Southerly winds, becoming westerly.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Wednesday, occasional light showers and continued warm weather.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m. Yesterday.

	Tem	Rain fall.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	66	.13	S.	Lt. Rain.
Charlotte	76	.07	S.	Cloudy.
Wilmington	70	.00	S.	Clear.
Hatteras	68	S.	S.	Clear.
Washington	68	.02	S.	Cloudy.
New York	62	.00	S.	Cloudy.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 72; normal, 66; departure 6.

Total rainfall for the day, .13; normal, .19; departure, .06.

Deficiency of temperature since May 1st, 12 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 128 degrees.

Deficiency of rainfall since May 1st, .71 inches.

Excess of rainfall since January 1st, .34 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The weather is now generally cloudy, with light showers throughout the central portion of the country. The barometer is lower north of the lakes, but also low over Texas, and is highest on the south Atlantic coast. Rains have occurred over the Atlantic States north of North Carolina, over the lake region, central Mississippi valley and Rocky mountain slopes; all in small amounts.

The weather continues quite warm, and the temperature has risen along the gulf and south Atlantic coast.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Local and Personal.

Mrs. Omega Foster has returned to the city.

Judge Bennett returned to Wadesboro yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Sanderlin have gone to Norfolk.

Mrs. T. N. Hill, of Halifax, is the guest of Mrs. R. C. Badger.

Miss Mary Liles of Danville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. W. Parish.

Mr. John T. Pullen and Dr. and Mrs. Simms have returned from Wilmington.

State Senator Wakefield, of Lenoir, was in the city yesterday and last night.

Miss Rebecca Douglas, of Chester, S. C., is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. S. Leard.

Miss Junia Graves, of Bedford City, is visiting at Mrs. Bauman's, on North Halifax street.

Cumberland added six and Rutherford one to the boarders at the State hotel yesterday.

Mrs. E. E. Moffitt returned from Pittsborro yesterday, where she has been visiting friends.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Carter returned yesterday from Wilmington where they attended the convention.

Mr. N. B. Broughton, Miss Rosa Broughton and Mr. J. H. Weathers returned from Wilmington yesterday.

Prof. W. L. Poteat and Rev. Edward Poteat, of Hartford, Conn., were on the S. A. L. mail yesterday morning, returning from Wilmington.

Hon. John Levering, of Baltimore, passed through the city on his way home yesterday from the Southern Baptist convention. Mr. Levering was teh nominee for president on the regular prohibition ticket last fall.

Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Craighill have 200 invitations out for an informal reception which will be given at their home on Cottage Hill, Thursday evening from 8 until 11 o'clock, complimentary to Mrs. Craighill's cousin, Mrs. Handy, of Winston, N. C.

Grand Commander W. A. Withers and Messrs. Robert Bradley, James Dinwiddie and John W. Thompson went to Wilmington yesterday to attend the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons which met last night. Wednesday night the Grand Commandery meets and Friday night the Shrine.

Mr. Tom Woodall says that the peaches on his trees are twins this season, and Mr. Anderson Betts reports the same at his place. County Treasurer H. H. Knight reports that one of his hens has laid a triple yelk egg Wake is coming to the front this year with double peaches and triple yelk eggs.

The Governor has been asked by Hon. S. J. Barrows, the representative on the part of the United States for the International Prison Commission, to appoint a representative on the part of the State to supply the commission with information concerning our criminal laws and matters relative to the care of the criminal insane.

Rev. William V. Savage, who accepted the invitation to deliver the Alumni address at Wake Forest college Tuesday evening, May 25th, finds that it will be impossible for him to attend and Rev. L. G. Broughton has been chosen in his place. Mr. Broughton is an able preacher and an entertaining speaker, and a splendid address may be expected.

Major H. L. Grant spent yesterday in the city. He is looking well and it is always a great pleasure to have Major Grant in the city. He went to Washington yesterday and expects to return to Raleigh Saturday. He thinks a reorganization of the Senate will be perfected as soon as the tariff bill is passed though his trip to Washington now has no connection with the reorganization of that body.

The Governer has been requested by Mr. Geo. E. Girling, chairman of the executive committee of the Homeseeker's Association, of Chicago, to appoint five delegates and alternates to the immigration convention in September. The object of the convention will be the discussion of social and economic questions and the best methods of placing before the homeseekers the resources of the various States, and to influence immigration toward the most favored sections of the South.

Hokey Pokey.

Dughi begins making today his poular Hokey-Pokey ice cream. On Friday afternoon from 4 to 4:30 o'clock he will give one Hokey-Pokey to every little girl that comes to his store, bringing this notice.

Dughi also offers two prizes for the two best short jokes that the girls hand in at this time, written in their own handwriting—a half gallon of ice cream for dinner Sunday.

Odorless Refrigerators, the best yet invented, at Hughes'.

A RALEIGH HOME BLIGHTED

MRS. GEORGE H. GLASS DESERTS HER HUSBAND CARRYING AWAY HER SON.

A Richmond Youth, Henry Hart, Charged With Alienating the Wife's Affections—Both Have Disappeared.

About two months ago a young man, almost a boy, from Richmond, came to this city and at the earnest request of a friend was given employment by a well and favorably known citizen and also taken, as he says, into his home with a degree of confidence and personal interest worthy of a father. Now the young man has been driven from the home, the husband and wife are irreconcilably alienated and the wife and a 12-year-old son have deserted the home for her native city—Richmond.

The home which has been thus rudely broken up is that of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Glass, at No. 527 Hillsboro street, and the young man who, it appears, has betrayed the trust and ill-rewarded the kindness of a friend, is Henry Hart, of Richmond.

It was little more than two months ago that Henry Hart came to Raleigh and took a position under Manager Glass of the Telephone Exchange, working on the line during the forenoon and after dinner spending his time studying telegraphy, meanwhile making his home with Mr. Glass at his Hillsboro street residence. A few weeks ago Mr. Glass first suspected the faithfulness of his wife and had his confidence in his young protege, Hart, very much shaken. The climax was reached last Wednesday night, when Mr. Glass says the evidence of the guilt of both parties could no longer be doubted. He drove the young man from his home and he fled the city, going, presumably, back to his mother's home in Richmond.

As for the wife, Mr. Glass says he told her that their marital association must cease; but he had no intention of making public the unpleasant condition. However, the next morning Mrs. Glass drew out a small credit, about $200, from one of the Raleigh banks, packed her trunks and left the city, carrying with her an only child, a son about 11 years old. Mr. Glass has heard nothing from wife or son since their flight; but supposes that she has gone to Richmond, which was her home prior to her marriage.

Mr. Glass is greatly troubled over the affair, and in his affliction has the sympathy of a host of friends in the city. He has been a resident in this city for the past thirteen years—a year prior to his marriage—and during that time has had charge of the Bell Telephone Exchange, which he has managed with credit to himself as well as to the satisfaction of patrons here and the Bell authorities of Richmond.

Mr. Glass has engaged attorneys, but says that he has not yet made up his mind to institute proceedings for a divorce.

THE GOVERNOR'S REASONS.

Why Bobo, Jockey's Sentence Was Commuted.

Yesterday morning the announcement was made that the Governor had commuted the sentence of Charles Bobo, who was to have been hung Friday for the murder of a man at the New Bern fair, to life imprisonment.

"Commutation to imprisonment for life is strongly urged by the trial judge and by the solicitor, who prosecuted; by many leading lawyers, physicians and citizens of New Bern and by the county officers of Craven county. It appears that the homicide was not premeditated, that there was a fight between the prisoner and the deceased after which the prisoner, in the heat of blood, got a pistol, renewed the fight in the course of which he drew his pistol and killed. The worst feature about it is that he fired at the deceased twice and fired in the midst of a crowd of bystanders. But all this was in passion and the entire affair occurred within a period of five minutes. Our law imposes capital punishment only for premeditated killing. It is to be presumed that the trial court would have vacated this verdict but for the consideration that it involved a delay and expense and inconvenience of a new trial, all of which could be avoided by an executive commutation." The Governor in consideration of these facts commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life.

The Contract Awarded.

The directors of the institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind of this city held a meeting Monday evening. Messrs. Bailey, Briggs, Meserve, and Young were present. In the absence of Chairman Montague, Mr. Briggs was called to the chair. The contract for completing the annex to the colored institution was awarded to Louis Carver, the lowest of the six bidders. He must give a satisfactory bond. The annex when completed will cost about $10,000.

The next meeting of the trustees will be held in June, at which time a chairman of the board will be elected and such changes made in the management of the institution as the board may deem proper. It is reported that Governor Russell wants Mr. Wilcox of Pasquotant elected steward. There is one vacancy on the board which the Governor is expected to fill at an early date.

One Fare for the Round Trip.

The following letter informs us indirectly that every man at Biltmore is interest in the Dairymen's meeting at Asheville on the evening of May 20th and the visit of the N. C. State Dairymen to Biltmore on the 21st:

Biltmore, N. C., May 7th, 1897.
M. F. E. Emery, Agr. Exp. Station, Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir: "In the absence of Mr. Weston in the North, I write to tell you that we have this day received information from the Southern Railway Company that they will allow us a rate of one fare for the round trip to the meeting at Asheville on the 20th of May upon the proper presentation of certificate from the secretary at the ticket office in Asheville for the return trip. I thought it was important that you know this as early as possible, and I hasten to write you in order that you may make it as public as possible.

"Yours truly,
"CHAS. E. ROBINSON,
"Stenographer."

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Visitors and delegates to the conventions held in Raleigh this week are cordially invited to make our store their headquarters. Here they will find the choicest materials which go to make the wardrobe complete, housekeeping goods of all kinds, while in articles combining the practical and useful, such as toilet goods, leather goods and travelers' requisites, equally large assortments and attractive values are offered.

Again we cordially invite you all.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

THE FAIR COMMITTEE MEETS

A RACE PROGRAM ADOPTED AND SUPERINTENDENTS ELECTED.

Professors Howell and Toms the New Superintendents—Raleigh Schools Have an Appropriation for their Exhibit.

The executive committee of the State Fair Association held a meeting yesterday and adopted a program of races for the fair next October, and elected Prof. Logan D. Howell, of the Raleigh Graded schools, and Prof. Toms, of the Durham Graded schools, superintendents of the fair school exhibit. These two well-known educators will have charge of the exhibits for the entire State and there is every indication that the record of previous fairs will be very much excelled.

It will be of interest in this connection to note that the Raleigh school committee recently made a small appropriation which is to be used in getting up the exhibit for the city schools. This will enable them to do very much better than they did last year and competing schools had best look well to their laurels.

The program for the races is not yet ready for publication, but will be in a few days. The features which it will comprise are those of a circuit which will make many Southern fairs during the fall. Commencing in New Jersey it will go to Baltimore, thence to Norfolk, Raleigh, Rocky Mount, Washington and Greenville, S. C. It is also probable that Burlington and Fayetteville will also be included in the circuit, but definite arrangements have not been made.

THEY MAKE ANOTHER BID.

The Field and Shore Association Wants a Six Year Lease.

Another proposition has been received by Secretary of State Thompson from Mr. F. S. Giles, for the Field and Shore Association for the lease or purchase of extensive public lands near New Bern.

It will be remembered that at a recent session of the State board of education a proposition from these same parties was rejected. They then offered to pay 15 cents per acre for the land and water surface including in all about 212,840 acres, or to lease the property for ninety-nine years, at a nominal rate. They now make a modified proposition in which they offer to lease for six years instead of ninety-nine, and take an option to buy according to the terms of the former proposition if they see fit during the life of the lease. They also obligate themselves not to cut any timber upon the lands except that which shall be used in buildings, fences and other improvemnts on the land.

In making this modified proposition Mr. Giles, through his attorney, submitted a petition signed by several prominent citizens of New Bern. This document goes on to recite the fact that the undersigned have heard of the pending negotiations between the Field and Shore Association and the State board of education and look with much favor upon the enterprise and believe it would be of great material benefit to the State, New Bern and Craven county if consummated.

The matter will come up at the next meeting of the board of education.

A Commencement.

The Tribune acknowledges the receipt of a unique invitation to attend the twenty-sixth annual commencement of the Fairview Institute and Commercial College, at Whitsett, Guilford county, N. C., from Friday, May 21st to 26th, inclusive. Hon. Charles H. Mebane, Superintendent of Public Instruction, will deliver the literary address, and Rev. Thos. Hume, LL. D., of the University, will preach the annual sermon. A debate and a declamation and oratorical contest will be participated in by the students. The music will be furnished by the Leonard cornet band, of Lexington, N. C.

The Minute Guns.

The firing of the minute guns by Battery A from the A. and M. College was a feature which added much to the ceremony Memorial Day. This was the first time regular minute guns have been fired Memorial Day in Raleigh. The cartridges were prepared for the occasion by Col. E. G. Harrell and Sergt. Pike. They deserve especial praise for doing this work. The firing was done at regular intervals and with perfect precision. Battery A consisted of privates Hood, Irwin, Hamby and Pinner, under the command of Sergt. Maj. Uzzle.

Cary High School.

Neat invitiations have been issued to the commencement exercises of the Cary High school, Thursday and Friday, May 20th and 21st. Rev. W. C. Tyree, of Durham, will preach the annual sermon and Prof. J. O. Atkinson, of Elon College, will deliver the literary address. The other exercises will consist in essays, declamations, recitations, orations, a debate and vocal and instrumental music.

N. P. A. OF U. S. A.

Notice.

To whom it may concern: Prof. R. A. Caldwell is general State organizer for the National Protective Association of North Carolina and other States. He is also vice-president of the N. P. A. of the U. S. A.

The objects of this institution are to build up textile business among the colored people, such as cotton mills, woolen mills, mercantile, banking business and manufactures in general, a training school in the rural districts, to build up real estate and buy land, own real estate, to take care of the sick and bury the dead, call on widow at death of husband, burial $100 at death, to help make places for the colored people, to help supply our people.

The last Legislature of North Carolina incorporated the N. P. A.

All deputies wanting to organize must call on Prof. R. A. Caldwell, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Statement of associations organized by Prof. R. A. Caldwell:

Palmer Springs, Va., No. 40; Belfield, 50; Brink, 45; Bonly, 25; Haycock, 20, Pleasant Shade, 42; St. Tammany, 55; New Baltimore, 74; Whitaker, 41; Battleboro, 50, Rocky Mount, 12; Sharpsboro, 10; Fremont, 15; Elm City, 46; Middleboro, 95; Salem Church, 44; Lawrence, N. C., 30; St. Luke, 45; Mildred, 25, McNair, 45; Cherry Hill, 22; St. Luke's, 35; Shiloh Church, 66; New Hope, 46; St. John, 22; Spring Hope, 22; Earpsboro, 50; New Hope, 50; Ridgeway, 44; Manson, 50; O'Neil Church, 44; St. Lewis, 25; Wake Forest, 55; Youngsville, 44; Raleigh, 50.

This report is for central North Carolina.

Yours,
R. A. CALDWELL.
Racky Mount, N. C., May 10.

WARM WEATHER WANTED.

Farm Work Progressing Well in East But Rain Needed in West.

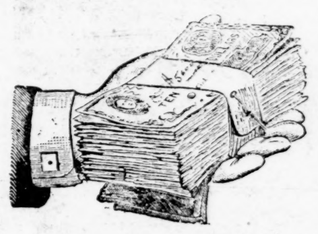
The week ending Monday, May 10, was not favorable for the growth of crops. The weather was entirely too cool and windy. The temperature was below the normal, notwithstanding the bright sunshine which prevailed most of the week. The cool weather has retarded growth of crops and sprouting of seeds considerably. The week was quite dry, light showers occurring at scattered points only on May 5 in the central and western districts. Farm work has been brought up to date now about everywhere. The stands of corn and cotton are not generally good. Everything needs warmth and moisture.

Eastern District.—After the fine rains at the end of the preceding week cooler weather set in, with brisk northerly winds, unfavorable for the growth of crops. There was plenty of sunshine and the latter part of the week was warmer. Light showers occurred at two or three places Wednesday and Thursday. The week was fine for work. The weather has been too cool for cotton causing it to come up slowly and look poorly; some may have to be replanted. Chopping cotton has commenced. Corn is being plowed first time; stand not good; cut worms are doing some damage. Considerable tobacco was transplanted first of week and many peanuts planted. Potato bugs are damaging potatoes in some places. Rice is about all planted and is coming up finely. Wild berries will apparently be plentiful. Shipment of strawberries has commenced in northern portion of this district also.

Central District.—Notwithstanding abundance of sunshine, the weather was very cool until Thursday, and though the soil was sufficiently moist at the beginning of the week, the brisk northerly winds dried it rapidly; rain is still needed. Showers occurred at some points on the 5th. The weather was fine for work, but the growth of crops has been very slow on account of the cold, light frost, even, being reported from northern points. Cotton is quite backward and growing slowly; some being chopped. Corn is still small, comparatively poor stand, and some being killed by cut worms. Chinch bugs have done little damage as yet to wheat, and rust is reported by very few correspondents. Transplanting tobacco continues. There is considerable falling off of fruit, but there will be more peaches, apples and plums than expected earlier.

Western District.—No rain occurred since the 3d. The past week was clear, dry and cool until Thursday, when the weather became warmer. In the extreme northwest portion some snow fell on 2d or 3d. The brisk winds during the week caused lands to crust and bake, and warm rains are much needed. Crops made more advancement than in other districts, though seeds are coming up slowly. Considerable progress made in planting and farm work is about up. Some cotton and corn still to be planted and stands of both are not generally very good; cool weather killed some cotton on sandy lands. Wheat and oats doing very well; early heading; complaints of chinch bugs few. Insects are bad on potatoes and beans. There is fair prospect for fruit, especially west of the Blue Ridge.

Ice cream freezers of most improved patterns, at Hughes'.



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Our Prices.
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RALEIGH, N. C.

Proposal for Building.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the Capital Club House in the city of Raleigh will be received until noon of June 1, 1897. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to L. A. Mahler, secretary of the Building Committee. The committee will reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

D. E. EVERITT,
Chairman Building Committee.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.—10 cents a hundred. At Tribune office.

FOR SALE.—I have two cases of post-office lock boxes which I will sell cheap. One case, best Yale make. Address, J. R. Joyce, Reidsville, N. C.

WANTED—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to

Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has a number of good positions open for the right men. District Managers and Special Agents in the ordinary, and Superintendents and Solicitors in the thrift department wanted. (Policies for less than $1,000 classed as thrift.) Apply to

J. R. JOHNSTON,
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Raleigh, N. C.
[See advertisement.]

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In Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose, and Men's Half Hose in Lisle and Cotton, 5c. per pair and 50c per dozen, less than you will pay elsewhere

MEN'S BROWN, TAN AND BLACK HALF HOSE,
15, 20, 25c, worth 20, 25 and 30c per pair.

Ladies' Tan and Black Hose,
15, 20, 25c, worth 20, 25 and 30c per pair.

Initial letter stamped free of charge on purchases of half dozen pairs.

☞FASHIONS FOR MAY—Fashions for May now ready, free to our Customers.

New Shoe Store!

SPECIAL SHOE BARGAINS
FOR THIS WEEK.

HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
AT POPULAR PRICES.

$1.25 Black and Colored Oxford Ties at 75c.
Finer grades from $1.25 up.
$2.50 and $3.00 Russet and Ox-blood Shoes for men $1.98.
Finer grades from $2.25 up.
$1.00 Misses' Oxford Ties at 60c.
Don't fail to visit this great Shoe Sale.

S. C. POOL,
LEADER OF LOW PRICES.
130 Fayetteville Street.
SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager.

ICE CREAM SODA.

That is the popular drink now. Only a year or two ago would not sell it because they said it was too expensive, but we are serving it to our customers "just right"

FOR 5c.

Also all other Soda Fountain Drinks.

HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.

HAVE YOU A DAUGHTER to educate?
Why not write
PEACE INSTITUTE,
Raleigh, N. C.?

You can get much information about educational matters. All the cost is the stamp you use on your letter of inquiry.
JAMES DINWIDDIE, M. A.
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Cut Roses. Carnations, etc. Bouquets, Floral Designs, Palms, Ferns,

FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist,
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Obstetrics a Specialty.
Having completed a thorough course at the Maternite Hospital, Baltimore. She has rooms at 315 McDowell street.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (Southern General Assembly), meets in Charlotte, May 20th, and will be in session for ten days. It is one of the largest and most representative religious assemblies in the Union. During its sessions the CHARLOTTE OBSERVER will have the most complete reports of its proceedings, and the paper will be sent to any address in the United States for entire session of ten days for 25 cents. Remit by postal note or money order. Address

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER,
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Manual of Law and Forms
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